Moolacalmooroo

Hale or Chanashoomaree of the Moolacalmooroo District in the Seedarde Year or Anno Domini 1799—1800

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Mauzy	Do. Hally	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Water: Rivers	Channels	Tanks or reservoirs	Cuttas	Cuttabulas: Ryotwar & Mandavi	On good Order	Out of Order	Total	Forts: Droogs or Hill Forts	Gurry Forts	Droughs	Houses: Terraced	Straw Huts	Total	Families: Cultivators	Ryots employed on cultivation	Total
1	Moolacalmooroo	30	2	25	7	32	.	.	1	.	1	126	29	155	.	1	216½	475	211	686	201	185	686
2	Nagasamoodrum	7	1	7	1	8	.	1	1	.	.	22	1	23	.	.	67½	161	43	204	82	119	201
3	Amgoccondy	8	.	8	.	8	.	2	1	.	.	8	31	39		.	76	120	19	139	57	71	128
4	Seedapore	7	2	9	..	9	.	3	2	1	2	17	1	18		.	193	385	19	404	235	157	392
	Total	52	5	49	8	57	.	6	5	1	3	173	62	235	7	1	583	1141	292	1433	575	832	1407

N B Ng Forts are mentioned in the above except Condapurr for the 7 Droogs See Page 196 of Kyfeat.
Only 6 Channels are mentioned in the Canieshoorhar of 11 included in the Dakazada & of the Tanks only 5

Chanashoomaree of Moolacalmooroo continued

Exhibiting the Enumeration of all Castes

Hindoos

No. of the District	Names of the Tarafs	Brahmins	Vit Shas	Soodras																													Miscellaneous			Grand Total
				Sunguru	Bullegowar	Sangadu	Nayaka	Reddy	Reddy Mudaly	Gowda Kuttaka	Pundaram	Sangue	Gulla	Chetty Shungar	Chetty Moors	Gowda	Gowda	Hullipar	Jengar	Bedar	Totear	Calgar	Kaiyundar	Nayda	Chetty	Mootsien	Mudaliar	Solan	Corchar	Eleyanavar	Sale	Chetty	Cansar	Pinnar	Palleenda Kar	Yelgar	Bilwar	Telegar	Mudgar	Nulmulmane	
1	Moolacalmooroo	58	23	30	42	25	141	7	24	1	2	43	24	53	55	42	8	2	1	2	11	11	23	3	1	5	18	10	16	25	4	1	1	1	34	11	113	24	1407

Statement of the Occupations of the Population of Moolacalmoorco.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Enumeration of People not employed in Cultivation: Cultivators of Lands	Labourers or Husbandry	Servants	Poligars or Chief Inhabitants	Chief Watchmen (Dancing Girls)	Brahmins	Bogars (Hunters)	Beydars	Pariahs & Mundee Musicians	Washermen	Shepherds	Toddy Drawers	Weavers with Looms	Taylors or Toddy Drawers	Smiths	Carpenters	Potters	Goldsmiths	Braziers	Tinmen	Painters	Barbers	Shoemakers	Dyers (Indigo)	Bricklayers	Stone Cutters	Turners	Millers	Oilmen	Tobacconists	Distillers (Rum)	Coopers (Fermenters)	Coopers (Casks)	Coopers (Pasties)	Sherbet (Sugar Boilers)	Shroff (Accountants)	Writers	Interpreters	Head Peons	Peons	Sircars	Sweepers	Gardeners	Cooks	Sugar	Brandy Renters	Kangany Coolies on Rice Farm	Blacksmiths	Bricklayers (Carpenters)	Shoemakers	Total not employed in Cultivation	Grand Total
1	Moolacalmoorco	200	49	58	3	1	5	..	..	..	1	12	91	7	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	4	48	5	5	5	8	11	1	2	3	2	1	139	2	..	7	1		485	686
2	Nagasamoodra	82	12	..	..	..	9	25	..	8	..	4	22	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	9	11	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		119	201
3	Annoocoondy	57	5	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	9	16	1	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		71	128
4	Seedapore	235	32	..	5	1	4	..	1	..	1	6	12	3	..	2	..	..	10	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	14	24	3	2	3	2	6	..	..	1	..	1	9	..	1	4	..		157	392
	Total	574	98	58	8	2	23	35	1	8	2	25	125	11	1	2	2	4	12	2	3	1	1	3	6	2	9	6	36	99	10	11	11	14	23	1	2	4	2	2	148	2	1	15	1		832	1407

Account of Moolacalmooroo

Communicated at that Place

in November 1800

Crooshna Dava* Rayaloo King of Beejanagur & Anagoondy by his liberal qualities & courage formerly conquered the whole Country extending from the Narmadda as far as Tutoova or Ramiseram which he ruled with reputation & great Honor for several years; before his death, as he had no Son of his own Body he appointed his Son in law Rama Rayaloo his Successor in the Government & departed this life in the year Sabuvahanimo 1716 of A.D. 1524 the Saurana Cycle year.

In the reign of Rama Rayaloo, the four Mahulman Badshas of Duckan being dissatisfied with Rama Rayaloo for several insults offered to their Law & Religion, they got assistance of troops from the Sovereign of Delhy & assembling all their entire forces in one place marched against Rama Rayaloo who was slain in Battle near Rachasulungadda on the banks of the Kistna River & his Domains were partitioned among the Duckan Badshas.

On the Conquest of the Carnatic Dominion by the Mussulmen the Roydroog District was included in the Soobah of Sera.

In Ancient times as it is mentioned in the (Poorana) Roydroog was ruled by Raja Raja Narainder a King of the Chandra race, and a descendant of the Pandoos. Many Years after his Death a Chatree King whose name was Boopatee Rayaloo ruled for a considerable time & who died in all this Country being covered & overgrown with thick Jungle; the Beejanagur Kings considering that the Badars could soonest populate this Country as they are not afraid to reside in Jungles & are accustomed to

attack

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* Crooshna or Kishen Royal was one of the most celebrated of this Race but he died A.D. 1452 or A.D. 1530

attack the Thieves & Wild Animals, they therefore granted this Country to some of their Boya Officers & sent them into this District – They took accordingly possession of all this Rocky country & managed it in obedience to the Royal Mandates from Beejanagur

On the destruction of Beejanagur the Pollygar of Roydroog was called Bommana Naik, Mullapa Naik of Hutty being possessed of a valuable Breed of White Cattle, Bommana Naik who had become Head of Jeeroth in his old age for some of these rare Cattle added Moolacalmooroo in exchange Mullapa Naik having received charge of Moolacalmooroo found many Water Pools on this Hill, formed a large Tank & built a house for his own residence & capable of lodging one hundred men for the defence of the Droog.

When Hutty Mullapa Naik purchased Moolacalmooroo, he annexed it to the Hutty District, & built a fort on the Hill –

On his death his son Mada Mallapa Naik succeeded in his place, in whose time the Pollygar of Chitteldroog having advanced to great power in these Countries conquered some Districts of Harponelly in the Angearada Year & after pledging Goorasamoodrum, belonging to Nidigul he marched with his Army to Hutty which he also took from the Pollygar of Hutty – A.D 1692

Soon after Bummapa Naik came to Moolacalmooroo & going up the Hill, having hurt his knee by a fall on the rocks he observed Jocosely to those about him "This Hill is Moolacalmooroo (for Moolacal signifies in Canara the Knee & Mooroo to break) the Knee breaker; since this time it has been called Moolacalmooroo, being pleased with the strength of the Hill & Pass he repaired the old Batteries & added several new works – He erected & intire Guddy dependant on Chitteldroog & as it was on the Frontier he established a Garrison of 1500 Men here during his reign which ended in the Year A.D 1721 A.D 1644 –

Hadakary Naik having succeeded his father directed his Offi-

Hutty Account

who were established here to carry on hostilities against the Roydroog Pol-
A.D.1748 -ligars. When this Rajah was slain at the Battle of Mayaconda his Son
Sustoory Rungapa Naik succeeded who died of Sickness. -

His Son Madakary Naik next succeeded, in whose reign Hyder having quarrelled on some pretext with the Polligar besieged him but going off from Chitteldroog towards the Mharatta Dominions on his return from that Expedition he assembled the Polligars of Royadroog & Harponelly who were mortal Enemies to the Chitteldroog Raja & besieging this place for 3
A.D.1773 days took it in the year Vullumbee of 1700 Sallevahana & in the Month of Carteakom, Hyder then marched from hence to Chitteldroog & investing the place again with his Army he laid close siege to it for three Months to the Month of Magge; At last finding little prospect of making himself Mas-
-ter by force he privately cultivated an understanding with some Mussulmen within the place who coming over to his views betrayed their Master & by their Means Madakary Naik was made Prisoner & sent with his whole family to the Southward & confined there on some Droog. -

A.D.1782 After this Hyder ruled the Country till he died in Payen-
-ghaat; On his death his Son Tippoo Sultan succeeded to the Govern-
-ment in the Shoabacroote Cycle year. -

A.D.1791 In the Veeroodicroote Cycle year when the Mharat-
-tas came to assist the Company's Forces at Streerangapatam they took this Place & kept it 8 Months until the Sultan had made peace. -

Afterwards the Sultan established this place as a Fort & Body called Mahamoodabad with an Affosh Raja Cullee who built the Pettah on the East side of the Petta & South of the Fort. This Affosh managed
A.D.1799 till Tippoo was slain in the War with the Company in the Year Seedaredee of 1721. -

After the English had reduced the Country - & Chitteldroog Coun-
-try was included in the Share of the Mysore Raja Krishnarayer whose Amil-
-dars now manage this Jaudy under Chitteldroog. -

Mullapah Naik built the following

viz

2 Pagodas of Ranoomunt, one above, & the other below the Hill
1 Pagodal of Seevoo
1 Well called Tookadakay Bavee
4 Magazines & Granaries
The Wall or Enclosure called Parmaswar Bagaldootoo
do — — do — — Hanamant do
do — — do — — Honnamarda do
do — — do — — Hondasootoo
do — — do — — Palvanasootoo

} On the Hill

On the highest point of the Hill he built the fort called Nochamalla Veerasootoo

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The Buildings built by Burmapa Naik were

viz

The Fort below the Hill, & the Pettah with its Enclosure or Chauk around it; he collected all Kinds of Merchants thither together with Silk Weavers from Royadroog Ballary & Gooty & much encouraged the Population of this Place —

To get up to Nochanaka Haroosootoo on the South, the Road is thro' a Hollow Den, or Cave & no other passage; besides this there are several Caverns upon this Mountain — The greatest is North of the Hill; the Pettah is situated West of the Fort

The Legendary Sale or The Ancient History of Moolacallmooroo

Formerly the Government of this Country was under Pralaproodroo & before his time it was under Cholar Rayel—

Chola Rayd having incurred the Crime of Brummahul-la (or Slaying a Brahmen) to Expiate it he travelled in Pilgrimage to all the holy places, when he came to this Country he went one day upon the Hill of Biravoo Droog which is North of this Hill & there he found a Ling & the Image of Biravoo opposite to it, he built a Pagoda on that spot & called it Mulla-carpoona Swamy —

The Legend of Vaccawoor Droog is said to be as follows

Formerly Biravoo was the Chief of the Jenii & travelled over this Country from Caussee; he stayed for some time in the Villages of Moo-poor, Cadallee, Yadukaray & Hemavutty near Amrapore, thence when he came to Coompaty in the Rocky & Woody tract called Noonkummul-lay (which terminates here at Moolacallmooroo) he was informed there were 2 Demons (or Sisters of the Seedoolsor) here who destroyed still the Passen-gers & Inhabitants of this Country, whereupon Biravoo went on horse-back among these Hills and cut off the heads of these destructive Racha-sas, & holding their 2 Heads by the hair he let his Dogs lick the fal-ling drops of Blood; When these 2 Demons were dying they asked as a favor of Biravoo to preserve their names in the World — Biravoo changed his Shape into Stone which is yet to be seen on the hill holding their heads suspended by the hair opposite to Mulla Carpoona Linguem The Polligars of Yadukaray by the Command of this God built a Pagoda & a Tank on this Hill & provided an Establishment to perform Wor-

ship

ship to this God.

As Biravoo did not return from the Hills his Sister Toopadakia came in great Wrath holding a great Mace in her hands with a numerous attendance; going up the hills she found the road stopped up with a large Stone which she broke immediately with her Mace & having paid her respects to Biravoo, by his Command she also was turned into an Image of Stone a little E. of Biravoo's Pagoda, till this time the Inhabitants perform Annually the Ceremony of Seedavoo & Radoochawmie for the God Mullee Calyeenag.

There is also a Temple of Rasa Seedasloo where their Arms till this day are daily Worshipped.

On the point of the Hill opposite to the Biravoo Pagoda's Company Village of Soondoor a father of Commaranun erected a Pettah for himself; On the same place Bommal Naik built a Fort & named it Bilicandroog; & peopled this Village.

Notice of the Royadroog Family at Moolacalmooroo November 1800

When Vengaconda had been possessed by the Mussulmen & they had dethroned the Right Gub. Kings of that State the Dalawayes came to Coondoor & settled there. Some years after the Servants of Bommal Naik betrayed the Samstan to the Dalwayes who came suddenly & surprized Royadroog & confined Bomal Naik to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants who were exceedingly tired of his misconduct & tyranny. The Dalwayes then properly settled the Samstan & then sent to their Country many other Places in the neighbourhood of thy Capital as far as to the East of Parnavarum.

In this manner their descendants ruled with great reputation up to the last Bramanga Cycle year or Sarbevahan 1709. In that year A.D. 1787 Tippoo Sultan returning E. from Seringapatam from the Adony Expedition summoned the Polligars of Royadroog Venkatapatty Naik; Harponelly Rayappa Naik & the Nuckgar of Harpanha Naik to attend him, & when he got them into his power, he made them prisoners & sent them in confinement to Seringapatam.

Remarks on the District of Moolacalmooroo

1800

Soil, Productions, Grains

The Soil is divided into 3 Sorts, Clay, Red & Stoney; which produce Paddy, Jawary, Raggy, Horse Gram, Oil Seeds, Avoordlas, Hasaroo, Machundy, Avarah, Togara, Avas, Chennaq, Navanee, Arka, Sarnaq, & Jeeragah, but no Wheat or Voodlas is produced.

Cotton and Indigo

This country produces plenty of Cotton; and in this present year the Amuldar has caused to be planted some Indigo which will soon be productive.

Fruits

In the Nearvarree ground they make Gardens or Plantations of Sugar, Tamarind, Betelnut, Cocoanut, Plantains, Jack fruit, Mangoes, Limes, & other common fruits; there is only one Vineyard in this District near Conasagoor, there are many Jungle fruits.

Trees

In the Jungles & Forests 2 Coss around Moolacalmooroo are Assa trees (in Kingdom Pisang Gidda); Roffe carry Pillars, Beams & Ropes of the bark of these trees to Chittledroog & other places for sale.

Animals

Many Tygers, Bears, Hogs, Hares, Deer, Snakes, Cuttlegumbo are found in this Jungle, Innumerable Monkies & Peacocks, who often come into the Villages; throughout the District is much Jungle & great plenty of Tygers & travelling even for one Coss.

Minerals — There is plenty of Iron but no other Metals

Manufactures — There are many Silk Weavers, Silk is brought by Merchants from the Sea Ports & manufactured into fine Cloths which are sold chiefly at Trivengapatam; The Maund of Silk costs here 40 Star Pagodas

Cattle — Bullocks are reared in this Country of a good breed for Carriage & are sold from 3 to 10 Pagodas each.—

Droogs — The Hill Forts in the Moolacalmooroo district are viz:

1 Moolacalmooroo
2 Rungayandroog
3 Vencheingedroog
4 Bubmageirydroog
5 Jalingiamandroog
6 Imbechound Sayadroog
7 Goodadhullydroog.

5

Goodicotta

Chanashooman of the Toodicotta District as Reported by the Amuldar and Sherishtadars of the District in the Seedardee Year or A.D. 1849-1850

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Male	Villages: Female	Villages: Infant	Villages: Total	Wells: Bricks	Wells: Channels	Wells: Pucka Platforms	Wells: Mottahs	Wells: Unpucka	Forts: Forts or Hill Forts	Forts: Fort Forts	Heads from which Revenue is derived: Ryotwars	Heads from which Revenue is derived: Nuncies (Assigns)	Heads from which Revenue is derived: Sepoys	Heads from which Revenue is derived: Peons	Heads from which Revenue is derived: Gardens	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Mean Pucka	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: Artizans Professions	Families: Total
1	Goodicotta	57	23	34	57	1	-	7	7	148	1	-	256	13	1	3	"	372	103	475	318	153	471
2	Choranore	18	10	12	16	28	"	"	19	5	"	"	-	354	7	7	"	"	316	313	629	332	194	526
3	Soyganhully	18	11	19	10	29	"	1	13	13	"	1	-	306	1	13	"	"	237	262	499	308	148	456
4	Perakotta	17	1	15	3	18	"	4	"	16	12	1	-	324½	15	69	"	1	535	27	562	381	169	550
5	Davasamoodrum	16	2	14	4	18	"	"	3	2	107	"	-	324½	19	57	1	15	706	9	715	508	205	713
6	Veomamahaswardroog	16	3	10	9	19	"	"	1	4	2	1	-	149½	8	1	3	"	176	75	251	161	90	251
	Total	142	27	93	76	169	1	5	43	47	372	4	a	1409½	63	148	7	16	2348	789	3137	2008	959	2967

a Memorandum The Forts of Bourges seem to be omitted here as Choranore &c.

Chanashooman of Tooducotta continued

No. of Villages	Names of the Tarafs	Brahmens	Vellalas	Sudras: Comsuvaties	Comsuttigen	Comsuttigen	Soodder Vaidial	Beldaguers	Sudhars (Portuguese Sirs)	Bostin (Telinguen Lawrs)	Changer	Nhaudie (Nairs & Equals)	Parria (Nairs)	Pagar (Sea Strong Masters)	Rajaries	Tellian (Gentlemen)	Gowman (Sumpar) (Soldiers) Masters	Corabaz	Tenduer (Weavers)	Coondaar (Plantains)	Kaingonda (Basters)	Aparoo (Wristbanners)	Shaber	Vengay (Cultivators)	Chuckeen (5 Tribes of Cultivators)	Chiga & Sunteu vella	Mudlier (Cultivators & Stone Quarriers)	Ochen (Cultivators & Tallimasters)	Cuffarasses (Boatmen)	Andiagare	Seedhuttigare (Indigo Dyers)	Dubare (Dyers & Calico Printers)	Thondare (Dyers & Calico Printers)	Cotton Traders	Vellalas: Traders (Baya) Chunders	Hotagar (Farmers)	Mandagars (Cultivators)	Jains	Purbuhmans	Grand Total
1	Tooducotta	8	5	"	8	163	"	6	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	43	2	"	"	3	3	9	3	"	19	1	"	"	"	12	"	"	1	1	135	2	24	"	5	455
2	Chovanore	17	4	"	"	116	"	8	"	2	11	"	"	"	"	15	1	3	"	4	8	5	9	"	17	1	"	"	11	"	"	"	1	"	109	4	22	"	12	427
3	Soyanchutty	13	4	"	"	64	"	"	"	7	1	"	4	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	2	5	"	"	15	"	5	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	94	5	15	"	2	438
4	Karachilla	24	20	3	"	50	4	36	"	"	5	96	"	"	"	2	76	"	19	3	5	11	"	"	17	2	"	5	"	1	"	"	1	4	187	"	27	1	8	607
5	Devasamoodram	9	12	"	"	135	28	47	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	31	24	2	46	2	6	17	3	1	32	2	"	2	"	10	1	"	3	2	92	"	7	"	18	608
6	Veemamchaswandroog	5	12	"	"	64	"	12	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	5	1	"	1	3	2	3	"	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	82	1	8	"	4	239
	Total	76	57	3	8	713	32	109	2	15	17	96	4	1	1	96	122	5	66	15	26	50	15	1	136	6	5	14	11	23	1	1	6	7	799	12	103	1	49	2774

N.B. The Total number of Families on this side is 193 less than the Aggregate on the 1st Page.
perhaps Koosbash are included on the other side.

Historical Account of Goodecotta

and of the Polligars of that District

from information collected there in

December 1800

It is said that the Ancestors of Gondal Naik formerly came with their family from the Nellore Country & were appointed Head Talleriers under Bagamagur for the Country adjacent on the South of the Voongabundra, they held this Office for many Years down to Gondal Naik, who in the Reign of Krishna Rayaloo* being esteemed for his good sense & valour was employed at first as an Officer in the Rayel's Army; in this Capacity in several Actions he acquired distinction & reputation for Heroism & the Rayeel pleased with his services promoted him to high Rank's.

The Rayaloo being informed that the Country of Soondoor, Vogjanee, Coodlanee, Allankutty & their dependencies were occupied by Plunderers who subsisted in these Jungles by robbing Passengers, ordered Gondal Naik as a duty of importance to proceed thither & after exterminating these Robbers & destroying the wild beasts that infested the roads to settle the Country & endeavour to populate it. Accordingly Gondal Naik marching with his Party arrived on the ground where the present Fort of Goodekota stands; sitting down under a Tree to refresh his followers one of his dogs run into the Jungle to an old Tank that was hid & overgrown by Bushes: the dog being again called by his Master came out with Water dropping from his body. Gondal Naik finding there was some Water near the place went himself into the Jungle where he found a Tank a Well & a Pagoda of Seevoo, & rejoiced accordingly at the discovery; he built a house near the Pagoda & afterwards upon the Hill wherein he fixed his residence

* Krishen Rayel died A.D. 1492 or A.D. 1539 as formerly mentioned. See the Jeggemulla Bellagar's Account of the origin of that family which seems to have been the same with this. Page

residence from the Pagoda or Goodee & Fort in Colla it was called Goodekota

Gondal Naik peopled this place properly as well as the adjacent Districts granted to him by the Rajahs of Beejanagur; some years after he died of sickness & his Son Ramalapah succeeded; after his death by sickness his Son Papa Naiko & Grandson Timma Rajah succeeded who managed the country in the reign of Ruma Raygur. The 4 Mussulman Padshas of Decan having quarrelled with Rumaroy & slain him in a Great War conquered all his Dominion. At this time a Mussulman Officer called Seedee Masswood Cawn came with an Army to this country & made war for 12 years he besieged the fort & at last finding that he could not take it by force he consulted a Ruthonary Brau esteeming the Gallantry of Timmapa Naik honored him with the Title of Raja & also granted him permission to use several Kinds of Nagaras & Nowrats. Soon after he was thus honored as he was very faithful & submissive, & gave much information of different affaires to the Government Seedee Masswood on terminating his Expeditions to the neighbouring countries appointed Timma Raja to manage the following Districts (in Addition to his former country).—

1 Goodlaner	4 Nagalapore
2 Coolcor	5 Kachary
3 Chaucoonda	6 Dodagutta

& Rofsoor.—

Vide ante other Vallages as Savas Narraindavaraka.

Seedee Masswood Cawn after this returned to his Government & Superiors.—

Timma Raja ruled his country without interruption for a considerable time & depa ted from this World.—

His Son Ruma Raja repaired the fort & added to its strength & increased the population of his Capital by encouraging people of all trades & settle there *.—

After him his eldest Son Bommanla Rajah managed as well as his Ancestors

* Information being given to Ramapa Naik that the Image of the God Voomamah Eswara was buried in the ruins of Seedagul, he caused it to be dug up & placed with all the requisite ceremonies in a new Pagoda built by him for this purpose.

Ancestors & died of sickness appointing his son Chinnaya Raja to succeed.

The Polligar of Chittledroog Heera* Madakary Naik married his sisters to Jattinga Raja the son of Chinnaya Raja & married himself Bommayaka the Daughter of Chinnaya Raja — Jatting Raja on coming to age & understanding the laws of their caste resented his father's marrying him to a Girl of the Oora Boya caste being highly dissatisfied with his father's wife Chelta Nagutee he married two Girls one of the Canackgary Polligar's family the other from the Goddeconda Polligar — This coming to Madakary Naik's ears he was highly exasperated at the insult & came with his troops to Goodecholee to punish him; they held up there war for 3 Years & invested the fort having captivated all the Gaddes & reduced the Country so as that the Polligar was deprived of all assistance from the Inhabitants he went back to Chittledroog; — thence returned again to Goodeccotta investing & besieging it still closer than before.

Jatting Raja appointed his son Immadee Jatting Raja to act for him went to solicit supplies from the Neighbouring Polligar — In his absence his son Immadee Jatting Raja then a Youth took his Step Mother to his bed without fear or consideration that it is forbidden by the law. Jatting Raja having Notice of the Misbehaviour of his son returned in haste with a full resolution to put him to death but Immadee Jatting Raja suspected his father's design & without waiting to see him went off alone leaving his family behind them Jatting Raja appointed Ramaja Naik his second son by the Daughter of the Canackgeery Polligar & for 4 Years waged War with his Enemies; at last being distressed by the Want of Provisions in the fort (for the Enemy having reduced all the Country around had cut off the aid & supplies sent by the Harponelly Polligar) & not able to hold out a day longer in that Situation he fled to Harponelly with his son, leaving all his Women under the protection of Chellanagatee with some Superfluous effects.

A.D. 1736 In the 1658 year of Salliva on the 3d of Barlee Month the Chittledroog Polligar took possession of the* fort & established his troops in it. He came

* Mataraw Naig called Heera or the Great succeeded A.D. 1721 & was slain at Mayrcondra A.D. 1748

See Chittledroog History Page 30 A.D. 1736

came himself into the Fort to visit his Sister & promised here a Jageer to support herself & her nearest relations if she chose to live under his protection; but she & the other Women declined his Offer & went away to their Husbands in the Harponelly Country.—

Ramapa Naik went afterwards to the Canackgeery Polligars who were his relations with his father & family; they came with some troops from thence and suddenly seized Coodtanee Codagul & some other small Districts from the Chitteldroog Managers, & kept them for 5 Years destroying & Pillaging the District of Godecotta then possessed by their Enemy, till Hoorau, Soubah of Gooty entering the Country captured Gooty Hota from the Chitteldroog Polligar and expelled Ramapa Naik with his family; then Jatting Rajah & his Son Ramaja went back to Canackgeery & resided quietly there under the protection of that Polligar.—

Hyder Ally Cawn having now rose to great Power came against Chitteldroog, & the Canackgeery Polligar went to attend the Bahauder with his troops & to assist in that War at the end of that expedition the Bahauder went towards Codug Coorg then Ramapa Naik engaged as an Officer in his Service & gave him much satisfaction by his Activity in several Actions; the Bahauder on this Occasion presented him with a Khellayat or Dress of Ceremony & promised soon to reinstate him in his Polligarity. Soon after this Ramapa Naik was wounded in an Action with the Codag People & dies in the Cycle year.—

Hyder reduced the Division of Chitteldroog entirely in the Cycle
AD 1778 Year Veelumby; he went after this below the Ghauts where he died
AD 1782 Anchnes & his Son Tipsoo succeeded who from that period began to destroy all the Polligars & take their Country into his own possession.—

Ramapa Naik left two Sons called Ramalinga Rajah and Bommanna Rajah who came back to this Country by the Encouragement of Sircargam Bhow when he advanced into the Carnatic to assist the Army of Lord Cornwallis; they managed the District under the Mharattas

Kharattas for one year & paid to them 30,000 Rupees Tribute; but on finding that the Sultan had negociated a Peace with the three united Allies, they fled with their families before the Return of the Sul-
A.D. 1792 -tan's troops into their Country.-

After the Sultan's Officers were aggrieved & established the Polligars of Hutsonelly & Anugoondy who had been several times expelled from their Districts returned into this Country & collecting about 4 or 5000 followers began to pillage & lay Waste these Countries robbing & destroying the Inhabitants & Travellers; then the expelled Polligars of Goodecotta also returned to this Country and forcibly took possession of the District which he holds for one Year;
A.D. 1792 to the Month of Jastom of Pareedawee Cycle year, when Tippoo sent Cawn Jahan Cawn & Meer Cummeroodeen Cawn with a considerable body of troops to punish the Refractory Polligars; they came first to Goodekotta; they attacked the Hill fort & many were Killed on both Sides for three days; the Polligar considering that they could not defend it with so few people against so great a force abandoned it with their family & effects in the Night; & the Sultan's people took possession of the place & destroyed the fortification that it might no more afford shelter to Robbers & Plunderers -

A.D. 1793 In the Cycle year Sallayoodee in the Month of Magac the Company's Army ascended the Ghauts to fight Tippoo Sultan; at this time Bommanda Raja returned with a party & taking possession of the Country collected the Revenues up to the Month of
A.D. 1799 Srauanum of Seedarthee Cycle year, until a Detachment from the English Army came to take possession of the District, upon which Bommanda Raja obtaining Credit from General Harris & Colonel Close, visited them & represented his Situation & pretentions; they sent him to Meer Allum as a part of his Country Goodekotta formerly had been ceded to the Moguls in their share of the Partition; Meer Allum reporting his claims to the Hoozoor, by permission from thence allowed him Monthly a Pension of five hundred Rupees

for

for his livelihood, which he (Bommanta Raya) now enjoys in peace residing at Chorranoor belonging to the Mysore Rajah.

List of the Rajahs of Soodicotta

A.D. 1530 A.S. 1451 — 1 Gondal Naik
2 Gunapa Naik
3 Bagpa Naik
4 Sommaya Raya
5 Rama Raya
6 Bommanta Raya
7 Chinnaya Raya
8 Jattinga Raya
9 Rum Rajas or Ramapa Naik
A.D. 1800 A.S. 1723 10 Bommanta Raya residing now at Chorranoor

Remarks on the District of Goodicotta

1st December 1800

The Hill fort was surrounded by one Wall only; it is named Malloo Doorgum; a flight of steps were built on the South to ascend the Hill covered on both sides by a Wall.

Gates — There were 8 Gates on the 8 different Points of 16 Bourges or Batteries round the Droog.

Hondas — There were 3 Hondas or Cisterns built by Rama Rajas — 1 Gachoonee Honda — 2 Neelkanta Honda — 3 Banajadoo Hondas

Store Houses — Upon the Hill are also some Curious Stone Houses; that on the East being plaistered with Chunam is seen at a great distance.

Caverns — There are several curious Caverns on the Hill

Lower Fort — South of the Hill at its foot is the lower fort of 12 Batteries with 2 Gates on the East & South Faces

Pagodas — There are still 4 Pagodas remaining in the Fort

A Rock (South of the Droog) called Hornsamuddy Guddas was fortified & held as an out post — the Polligars used to keep some Peons to keep watch at this post.

South East of this Hill is another Hill on which are 4 Batteries, these Hills were thus fortified by Hadda Naig Naik Rajah of Chittledroog.

See

There was also a fortification with Batteries upon the Hills one the North East which was destroyed by the Sultan; the Petta is situated on a bottom in the Centre of these 4 Hills.—

Productions — The Goodeecotta District produces Paddy, Raggy, Jawary, Wheat & all Kinds of small grains.—

Animals — Many Tygers, & other wild Animals infest the Jungles (No Elephants)

Minerals — A good deal of Iron & Salt is manufactured in this Country.—

Cloths & Manufactures — Fine Cullies are made here from 1 to 4 Pagodas in value— The Weavers make Cloths from Cotton Thread from ½ to 10 Pagodas value— The Silk Weavers having removed with their families & looms to Moolacalmooroo no Silk Manufactures is carried on here at present.—

Dyes — The People of the Addakary Caste at this place give a very fine Red Dye to their White Cloth, the following is the manner in which they describe this process of dying.—

Of the bark & the roots of a Tree called by the Malabars Noona-murra & in the Canara Tongue Mallagenagidda they collect a quantity & cut into Slices which they beat in a Stone Mortar to a fine Powder; this they boil in Water adding to it certain proportions of the Ashes of the Milk Hedge; Cunneega Oil; Cherendee Oil & Sweet Oil; they then dip the cloth in this liquor 5 or 6 times & dry it well in the Sun after which they mix the Powder of the Bark of the Papalu tree in cocoa Water & wash the cloth 3 times in a day therewith & then dry it in the Sun— the cloth then acquires a fine red Colour which it never loses

Tallack.

Canashaomaree of the Tallack District

as taken by the Amuldars & Sherishtadars of the District

in the Year 1806 or Cyclic Year Roudreen

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Wholly	Villages: Divided	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Uninhabited	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cisternas	Water: Wells	Water: Springholes	Forts: Droogs	Forts: Total	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Agraharavoms	Heads of Revenue Leases: Pangarees (Shops)	Heads of Revenue Leases: Tanneis	Heads of Revenue Leases: Oil Mills	Heads of Revenue Leases: Looms	Heads of Revenue Leases: Gentiles	Heads of Revenue Leases: Names of Corn	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators and other Vaishyas	Families: Shanars or Toddy Drawers	Families: Shandelliars or Free People	Families: Total
1	Cusba Tallack	4	.	3	1	4	.	3	1	3	9	108	.	1	"	"	6	1	61	5	16	.	105	86	191	99	93	192	
2	Boganelly	3	5	6	2	8	1	2	3	1	4	92	.	1	"	"	10	.	130	26	1	.	187	122	309	226	84	310	
3	Gattpendlee	8	2	10	.	10		6	1	3	1	63	.	1	.		3	1	102	17		.	168	72	240	175	65	240	
4	Hutty	25		20	5	25	1	3	5	1	60	101	1	2	.		18	1	282	15	48	.	284	131	415	359	91	450	
5	Tehrmapuanhully	15	4	15	4	19		2	3	1	2	78	.	2	.	.	7	.	153½	20½	5	.	165	131	296	259	36	295	
6	Pourasamoodrum	8	1	7	1	9	.		2	4	8	125		1			8	.	133	14	.		87	78	165	122	43	165	
	Total of the District	63	12	62	13	75	2	16	15	13	84	568	1	8	.	.	52	3	862½	97½	70	.	997	620	1616	1240	412	1652	
	Cusba Tallack	1	.	1		1	.	2	1		1	85	.	1			5	1	45	3	16		90	79	169	86	83	169	

Canashoomaree of Talluck continued

Enumeration of Castes

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Bramins	Rachawar	Comaties or Banians	Jungums	Jotaunas	Linganunts	Goddee Vuckulliger	Reddywars	Telinger	Bestar (Palanquin bearers)	Talaree	Bogaro (Glass ring makers)	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Coomar - Jungar (Comboly) Weavers	Jaadur (Jodayu) Weavers	Ganinga	Parking Girls	Durzee (Taylors)	Nawunda (Barbers)	Agasa (Washermen)	Punchaul (5 Tribes of Artificers)	Ediga (Toddy Drawers)	Coltar (Tumblers)	Cubbaraso (Boatmen)	Comaras (Iron Smiths)	Pinjar (Cotton beaters)	Coombar (Potmakers)	Badar (Boya) Hunters	Holayur (Pariyas)	Mudigar (Chucklers)	Mharattas	Jains	Musulmans	Grand Total
		Bramins	Chatrees	Wishas	Shudras																								Miscellaneous						
1	Cusbar Talluck	7	"	1	"	1	57	7	14	"	.	.	1	6	.	1	1	"	"	2	4	7	1	1	3	.	.	1	46	5	17	"	1	8	192
2	Bozanelly	10	"	3	5	1	62	29	27	2	.	"	1	5	12	13	2	"	2	2	2	8	3	8	"	"	1	1	72	5	31	"	"	3	310
3	Yeltjurter	6	"	6	.	1	30	.	62	3	.	"	.	3	18	6	.	"	.	2	3	8	3	24	.	.	2	2	41	4	14	"	"	2	240
4	Sulley	16	3	15	"	.	157	"	17	"	3	5	.	7	10	6	1	1	2	4	8	10	2	2	.	.	.	1	131	6	31	4	.	8	450
5	Teshmahcankully	4	.	"	"	1	48	.	41	.	.	.	.	3	13	7	.	.	2	"	3	6	3	2	.	"	3	3	117	6	25	"	.	8	295
6	Gurasamoodrum	11	.	4	"	.	15	"	29	.	.	"	2	"	5	4	.	.	"	2	2	4	4	.	2	1	2	1	44	8	21	"	.	4	165
	Total of the District	54	3	29	5	4	369	36	170	5	3	5	4	24	58	37	4	1	6	12	22	43	16	37	5	1	8	9	451	34	139	4	1	33	1652
	Cuba Talluck	7	"	1	.	1	56	7	1	"	"	"	1	6	"	1	1	"	"	2	4	7	1	"	3	.	"	1	43	3	15	"	"	8	169

Kyfyat of the Talluck District

Collected from the Soudes Serishtadars & respectable Officials Authorities on the Spot in April 1806

History

In the time of Kistna Roy, & Achuta Roy who were formerly Sovereigns of Beyanagure, the District of Tulluck was one entire thick Jungle, After the downfall of that Government Hollana Naick Polligar of Nidigull cleared away the Jungles & built a Village named Talluck which signifies in the Canaud language; added, or adjoined, this District being connected in addition to their own proper country; for Talluck-Tulloor signifies an annexed District - this Naick built the Fort of Talluck in the Jaya Cyclen year of 1516 Sallevahan from which time the Rajahs of Nidiguel ruled this District up to Veera Timmana Naick, for 80 Years, to the Cyclic year Aenunda or 1596; At that time the Polligars of Chittledroog having become powerful & increased their troops they subdued the several weaker Polligars that bordered on their Country & took possession of their lands

Etymology Built in A.D 1593 A.D 1674

Burmana Naick of Chittledroog invaded this District & took from the Nidiguel Polligar's Officers the following head places - Talluck, Ummakuta, Ghutpurty, Voolorty, Bogarhully, Reddyhully, Bungegara & Chickdnally as well as many small villages dependant on them; the Nidiguel Man thought it vain to attempt to recover the Country, reflecting that he might run the risk of losing even his place of Residence if he provoked the enmity of the Chitracul Polligar by contesting these Places; for being reduced to a State of great Weakness, the Rajahs & Chiefs of Royadroog, Penna conda & Serah had each wrested such of the Nidiguel Districts as were situated near to their respective Capitals, & had only left them the Mavelly of Nidiguel of 30,000 Pagodas revenue, on which their descendants resided quietly without urging their claims to their former property until the last of them Hollan Naick; When after he

x1 Kistna Rayel reigned from AD 1509 to AD 1530 being 21 Years
x2 vide Nedigull account Page 317 & Chittledroog Page 22

History the Reduction of Chitteldroog the Killadar Doulet Cawn by Hyder marched from the Droog with a body of troops & carried the Polligar as a Prisoner to Chitteldroog whence he sent him to Seringapatam his two brothers now resides in poverty in that District.

A.D. 1778 Burmaw Naik annexed this District to Chitracul; it was managed successively by five of his descendants, Heera Madakary Naik, Custoory Rungapa Naik, Aboa Nagty & Chicka Madakary Naik. Some of their relations were always stationed here with such troops as were necessary at the time to protect the country from their enemies the Polligars of Royadroog. In the reign of Heera Madakary Naik also, they had another enemy to guard against Seedoojee Jodpara the father of Moorari Row who demanded of the Polligar the Condany or Tribute of the country, he ravaged & laid waste the District of Chitteldroog for 7 years successively but at last, tho' much vexed, finding he could not thoroughly subdue the Polligar he agreed after some negociations to accept a small tribute & returned to Gooty.

A.D. 1748 Afterwards Heera Madakary Naik marched against the Polligar of Royadroog, Harponelly & Nagguer & engaging them near Hyaconda was slain in the action by Conaty Naidoo the Rajah of Royadroog. In the frequent incroads of the Mharattas & others into the Chitteldroog country to enforce the Tribute from the Rajah this Country was constantly exposed to depredation & ravage while their Armies lay near Chitteldroog. When Chicka Madakary Naik the

A.D. 1777 Polligar was besieged for the first time by Hyder Ally Cawn he then carried away the Principal people of this District & confined them at Nursuporer; the Mharattas coming against him he marched to fight them & defeated his Army commanded by Maunaujee Chaukady & the Chapman Tachally & Caraoly; he then returned & took Chitteldroog; the Mussulman Officers of Madakary Naik having betrayed him Hyder then established his garrisons in the Country in the

History of Maugomo of Vulomby Cycle years from that period Tallucke was managed by the Officers appointed for Chitteldroog from Seringapatam.

A.D. 1782 On Hyder's death & in Tippoo's Government when the Company's Troops came against Seringapatam, the Mharatta Chief Parseram Bhow marched thro' this Country to assist them — Bangalore was then taken in

A.D. 1791 the Month of Vysakom of Veerandikrootoo Cycle years & he accompanied the Company's Army to Seringapatam; the Army meeting with difficulties returned to the Eastward whence they returned 8 Months thereafter in the Month of Maugomo a second time against the Capital — In the meantime the Army of Parseram Bhow marched into the Chitteldroog District took Hergor & Chellakara & came before Tallucke on the 14th of Shrawana Month of Veerandikrootoo years; the 100 Peons of the Candachar or Revenue Department that were stationed here for Tippoo, having fired Rockets on their Encampment the Mharattas attacked the fort put to death many of the Inhabitants & plundered it; they halted here for 13 days and lay encamped near and in that time dismantled the fort & burned the Seeuvinal & some other fine Gardens which were planted formerly by the Vedigueh Pollegars — Marching thence they ravaged the Country of Chitty, Chencoopa and several other districts and returned in the month of Purtashee to Seringapatam whence

A.D. 1792. the Armies separated for their several Countries in the Month of Pidgeenunna on the conclusion of the War by the treaty with the Sultan — In the Cycle

A.D. 1799 years Seedardee and on the 30th of Chetra Month Tippoo Sultan being Slain in Action this District was Ceded to Krishnarajo Vodayar, a descendant of the Mysore Rajahs. —

During the management of the Vedigue Pollegars, Rada Lingapa an Officer of Hydeender, came against Beeta Timmana Naik, and reduced the whole Country from Harrudy, as far as Tallucke & invested the Fort of Tallucke — Hemda Linga Naik (who was Killadar for Beeta Timmana Naik) fought the enemy, & [illegible]

was Killed in an Action in the Cycle year Sadarana* on the
A.D 1667 10th of Chitrom being 1590 of the Sallevahan Era; the enemy
were obliged to retire to Gouradamoodrum without taking the place.
When Timmana Naik was informed of the death of his best Officer,
he lamented it exceedingly, gave many gifts to his family & caused a
tomb to be built on the spot where he was Killed, which is still stand-
-ing to the East of the Fort near a Coccanut Garden. —

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* 9th Year of Sadarana falls one 1592 of S. or 1667 of A.D.

Remarks on the Talluck District

Ancient Divisions

The Talluck District was divided under the Polligars into 3 Guddies or Divisions viz:

1 Talluck
2 Boganelly
3 Ghattpurty

A.D. 1788

But when the Sultan on the Hillaka Cyle years arranged the whole country into Tookloodies he annexed Hetty, Gourasamoodrum & Timpayanhully as 3 Taroffs into Talluck.

Nature of the boundary and Soil

The Talluck District is an open Champaign country with little Jungle, the soil is of 3 kinds, Hilly Sandy & a deep earth.

Productions

The latter produces plenty Paddy, Jaweary, Raggy &c — Salt & the Sandy & higher grounds produce all Several kinds of the Millgrains Jazzar, Allgo, Pasallay, Neerbe or Horsegram, Bengalle & Tamarind the Soil is not favorable to Sandaloo, Wheat, Sugarcane or Cotton; these crops are produced by Watering from Cuppalies or Buckets drawn by Bullocks from Wells; a good deal of Paddy is planted by means of Watering from Rose channels & some Joaree; & Paddy is also produced in some abundance by means of tanks.

There are many topes & Gardens. Cocoa Trees of Cocoa nut Trees Paddy is drawn, its fruit & leaves resemble the date. Bella & Mocka, Limes Mangoes, Wood apples, Ragee or Bone Beans, Ettly, Jack, Bullock & Tamarind, Bungale, Cadaly & Many flowers and no other Trees or flowers, some Sugar is cultivated.

the

Language — The Canara is the general language of the Country three fourths of the houses are supposed to be terraced, the rest thatched with straw, the Eatar wood is used chiefly for beams & other furniture; there is no Teak Ajaa, Palmyras, Soomkey, Black wood or Sandal.-

Animals — In the Jungle are many Wilde Hogs, Deers, Wolves, Hares and Cobalts, no Tygers nor Bears, the Wilde Hogs abounds in the Date Jungle along the course of the Nullahs-

Water — Water is found on digging 8 or 10 Yards deep, no fine Cloths are wrought here; none worth more than 3 Rupees.-

The Bullocks of the Country sell from 3 to 8 Pagodas the Buffalos & Sheep produce plenty of Milk but the Cows & Goats give very little.-

Manufactures — Coarse Cotton Cloth only are made about 2 Rupees Value- there are a good number of Beyar people they are generally employed as Silladars & some of them cultivate Lands.-

Mode of letting the Lands — Lands watered by Tanks, the Ryuts get an equal Moiety or Share, but pay rents for the Lands watered by Cappelas (or Wells) at the rate of 8 Pagodas per Morgome equal to 56 Pucka Seers of Seed in the best kinds of Lands per Common ground 3 or 4 Pagodas, for on assembling the Ryuts in Court to make or repair the Works necessary for restoring waste Lands to use which increased the revenue one principal means of the Object is water & the 2d Population- All Inhabitants, Merchants, & the common Servants of the Circars pay rent for their houses to the Circar according to their estate & rank; but Bramins, Beggars & Fakeers & all those from whom Revenue is deemed from the Cultivation of Lands are exempted from this duty.-

Duties on Customs — The Canara Land Customs are collected in this Country at the rate of one Chuckram for a Bullock Load of grain & 4 Fanams for a Bullock Load

Cloths, & for richer Commodities, customs are paid according to their Value; but no Customs are required for Brass Pots or Utensils, or the Ivory rings worn by the Women; this exemption took place so far back as the reign of Krishna Rayaloo, owing it is said, to the following circumstance; in the reign of this Rayaloo the travelling Venders of these Wares coming as usual with their Jackasses loaded with them to the Royal Capital of Beejanagur the Collector of the Layer demanded Custom for their loads & on their refusal carried them into the presence of the King with a Complaint of their refusal to pay the Circar duties. The Dealers owned to the Rayaloo that they had brought four Asses; two Asses loaded with their own necessaries & two with Pots & Rings, but conceiving they were not expected to pay duties for all, they wished to know for what Asses they were to pay Customs? The Rayaloo laughing at the double Meaning conveyed in their uncouth dialect exempted them from paying Customs for any of their Ass loads, which exemption has become an established Custom throughout the Carnatic from that time.—

Doodairee.

Canashoomaree of the Doodauree District belonging to the Chitteldroog Seema

for the Year Seedardee or Anno Domini 1799–1800

Renewed September 1802

Translated by C. H. Boria Bramen

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Huds	Ditto	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Water: Rivers	Channels	Tanks	Gentias	Wells	Cultivated	Forts: Revenue Forts	Pair Forts	Total Forts	Houses: Bungalows or Mutts	Huts or Shops	Granaries or Rice mills	Gardens	Ryotts	House	Families: Cultivators	Servants	Laborers	Weavers &c.	Total Bullengers or Fair Sex	Of Various Professions	Children under the Age of Discretion	Total Families
1	Doodauree	11	4	12	3	15	.	7	3	8	18	80	.	.	.	32	7	27	1	5	166½		141	14	29	35	78	126	204	345
2	Seedaswardroog	17	9	22	4	26	1	1	5	4	17	44	2	.	.	56	13	41	3	4	265½		296	31	140	16	187	222	406	705
3	Murreecoonta	20	9	18	11	29	.	4	3	27	7	88	.	.	.	37	9	29	.	10	265		169	5	14	12	31	113	144	313
4	Aydalgutta	10	.	10	.	10	.	3	3	9	5	116	.	.	.	24	7	23	.	1	159		201	6	20	3	29	110	139	340
5	Nilakhully	7	1	7	1	8	.	3	.	4	6	37	.	.	.	16	2	6	.	.	72½		87	.	27	2	29	51	80	167
6	Bellaguttie	10	2	11	1	12	.	.	2	14	1	44	.	.	.	13	8	10	.	.	85½		81	1	10	4	15	73	88	169
7	Chillakaira	6	5	7	4	11	.	.	3	10	26	88				17	9	13	1	17	130		94	32	9	12	53	111	164	258
	Total	81	30	87	24	111	1	18	19	76	80	617	2	.	2	195	55	149	5	37	1143½		1069	89	249	84	422	806	1220	2297

N B: Low Forts not mentioned. Doodauree is the most considerable Sea Fort

Canarashoomaree of Doodairee continued

Enumeration of Castes

No. of District	Name of the District	Hindoos: Bramins	Hindoos: Vishas: Comaties	Hindoos: Shudras: Jungums	Wettiis	Kuntaulo	Buljwar	Comeshettygar	Reddy Kuntal	Punchanaut Reddy	Lalgondur	Boodee Tuckal	Punchamur Ryuts	Tellugar	Hegdor (Glass ring makers)	Holeo Kunar	Tamgas (Pareya's Coorros)	Bestir (Palanquin bearers)	Gaundlawaur (Tady) Oilmakers	Golar (Herdsmen)	Coormar (Shungar) Cumbaly Weavers	Coombar (Potmakers)	Durzee (Taylors)	Sadur (Weavers)	Naiyenda (Hajam) Barbers	Agasar (Dhoby) Washermen	Sonnar (Silver Smiths)	Badigar (Badaye) Carpenters	Lohar (Iron Smiths)	Punchaal	Ediga (Toddy Drawers)	Jingar (Saddlemakers)	Wuddar (Stone Quarriers)	Rujjar (Earth Diggers)	Boorood (Workers on Bamboo)	Coomar (Coorchar) Basketmakers & Thieves	Cubbarsoo (Boatmen)	Rangare (Dyers)	Bhathradauar (Dancing Girls)	Miscellaneous: Bedar (Boya) Hunters	Holeyar (Shade) Pareyas	Mandigar (Bagar) Chucklers	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Doodairee	54	52	78	3	18	62	252	94	126	19	92	19	1	2	1	7	2	115	32	69	19	1	46	17	44	28	18	25	12	33	1	1	67	1	1	2	61	2	441	101	194	34	2297

Enumeration of the Occupations of Castes

No. of Castes	Names of the Castes	Ploughs	Hoes	Large Scissors	Scissors	Oil Mills	Cultivators	Servants	Laborers	Weavers or Cloth Makers	Farmers	Females employed in Agriculture	Males employed in Agriculture	Total
1	Bramins	7½	"	"	"	"	17	4	"	33	37	"	37	54
2	Reddiwar	110	"	"	"	"	83	"	10	"	10	1	11	94
3	Lalgondas	27	"	"	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	1	1	19
4	Pentakanauk Reddy	38¾	"	"	"	"	126	"	"	"	"	1	1	126
5	Jungum	21	"	"	"	"	25	"	15	14	29	24	53	78
6	Balleyeewar	22	4	"	"	"	21	1	5	3	9	32	41	62
7	Badar	147¾	"	"	"	"	203	73	106	3	182	56	238	441
8	Coonchitty gar	239	"	"	"	"	283	"	10	2	12	2	14	295
9	Gollar (Herdsmen)	26	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	60	60	82
10	Sautaud (Sautaurus)	3	"	"	"	"	5	"	7	3	10	3	13	18
11	Tellugar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	1
12	Sonar (Silver Smiths)	2	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	2	24	26	28
13	Badayee (Carpenters)	3	"	"	"	"	2	"	1	"	1	15	16	18
14	Lohar (Iron Smiths)	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	3	"	3	21	24	25
15	Jhelly	2	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	1	"	1	3
16	Cobbelee Kuckal	108½	"	"	"	"	87	"	5	"	5	"	5	92
17	Jaadur or Joolayee Weavers	5	"	40	"	"	9	"	3	"	3	34	37	46
18	Coombar (Potmakers)	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	1	4	14	18	19
19	Jeengaravar (Saddlemakers)	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	1	1	"	1	1
20	Ubbannaroo (Boatmen)	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	1	2
21	Bogar or Glass ring makers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	2
22	Gundlawar (Tiley) Oilmakers	86	16	"	5	64	"	2	3	5	46	51	116
23	Kallookarar	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
24	Mussulmans	4½	"	"	"	"	9	11	7	7	25	"	25	34
25	Washermen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	42	44	44
26	Gongalies	"	34	"	"	"	1	"	"	2	2	49	51	87
27	Samgee	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	3	1	4	1	5	7
28	Dherjee or Taylors	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	1
29	Sondeewalar	3	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	31	31	33
30	Dancing Girls	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2		2	2
31	Cuckolal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	11	12	13
32	Barbers	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	16	16	17
33	Coormar (Dhungar)	5	"	34	"	"	16	"	5	"	5	48	53	69
34	Ojjar	28½	"	"	"	"	34	"	8	1	9	24	33	67
35	Rodagar	68½	"	"	"	"	60	"	1	"	1	"	1	61
36	Pardhamar	14	1	"	"	"	9	"	4	5	9	1	10	19
37	Cormar (Corshar)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
38	Basler	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	2	2
39	Waddar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
40	Boorad	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1
41	Dhade	"	"	75	"	"	"	"	36	"	36	65	101	101
42	Bagar	9	"	"	"	"	8	"	5	"	5	181	186	194
	Total	1044	55	149	1	5	1066	89	249	84	422	805	1228	2294

Historical Account of Doodairee.

Collected from information on the Spot.

May 1801.

Formerly a prince of the Chabree Caste an Inhabitant of Hurty, Doodairee & Sidwaud in the Dominions of Beejapore, had a daughter, who at 7 Years of age, once went into the Pagoda of Sarwandauree & beholding there several people praying and offering Petitions to God, she imagined that the God also would Comply with her vows; & prayed that a Son might be born of her; on which she became pregnant at this early age before marriage; her parents surprised & fearing that their Kindred would be disgraced by the discovery of this accident, left that place & retired with their daughter to Beejapore where they remained in private for a few Months when she brought forth a Son which they exposed upon a heap of rubbish in the Public Street & returned to their own Country.

But the Infant being born by the providence of God, was nourished by a Buffaloe for three days, by pouring her milk into his Mouth; some people beholding this extraordinary thing carried the news to the Padsha who excited by the novelty, came himself to see the young Child whom he caused to be nursed, believing that he was destined to reputation in the world to be thus nourished by a brute beast, by the Special providence of God.

When he had reached his 12th Year, having improved in all kinds of learning particularly in the practice of Arms, he proposed to make a journey to Beejanuggur having heard much from travellers of the Beauty of that City; & asked Liberty of his Patron the Padsha to go thither, to indulge his ardent desire of seeing the Palaces of the Rayalos.

The Padsha having no apprehension for his safety since he was so miraculously reared in Infancy by God, & having Confidence in his future fortune, gave him permission to go & remain for some time, in which

* This Account of the Origin of the Pollygar family of Nidigull will be found with some variations in the Accounts of Puttangeddy, Nidigull, Hurtee &c

he went thither & while he was viewing all the curious things in that great
City, a famous Pahilwan named Bahader Mookh arrived from
Delhi, a man of prodigious bodily strength on presence of the Rayaloor
quished all the Royal Pahilwans, He set up a Pillar with an Inscrip
tion signifying that he had Conquered the Pahilwans of that Government
Thus young lad indignant at the insolence of the Pahil
wan who affected to hold all in contempt that were inferior to him in stre
presented himself to the Rayaloor & asked his permission to encounter that
fellow; observing it, was not right to let him run away with all the fame in
thus Samastan as he had done in other Countries on his way. The Ra
yaloor encouraged the lad & praised his Spirit for undertaking so
dangerous an exploit to all the Nobles; observing that he, ought scarce
to propose to sacrifice his life without he was stabbed enough to overcome
the Strength of the Pahilwan, on permission being granted they for
some time engaged & boxed with their fists for the amusement of the spec
tators but at last he tore open the Pahilwans belly with his Nails.

Narsimha Kistna Rayaloor rejoiced at his success &
caused him to be seated near him; on hearing the History of his early life
from his being found exposed on a Sippa or heap he gave him the name
Sippand, tho' born of a Chandra woman yet as he had been adopted by
Musulmans, he ranked him in the Borja caste; & granted him the Ho
norable Insignia of the Sankom, Chakrom, Chatrom & Cham
-aram & honored him with the following Title, -

Castoorce Colaholla - Cattara, Chalnara, Gonda - Ba
hadur - Mulkh Saptongya Dura. -

He then appointed him to this country of Dodairee, he
came first to Gosakara which he fixed on for his Capital, destroying the
Jungle & the wild beasts of the Country committed to his care by the Rayaloor
he peopled properly all this District, shewing great favor & encouragement
to the Inhabitants to settle there; & some years after having acquired a full
knowledge of his origin & birth, he built there a Pagoda to Sarwadaswar by
whose favor he was brought into the world, he also built the Towns of Hurty
Dodairee & Sarvoda after those Villages of the same name that had been
ruined by his Ancestors & acquired in addition to his Possessions the Country

The Custom of setting up a Pillar of Victory as it is literally translated as mentioned on frequent instances &c.
&c. of shewing gymnastic exercises whether of Lions Tigers or Leopards
are Symbols of the Jaguars or Pahilwans formed part of the Spectacles exhibited to the people on extraordinary occa
sions, they consisted of Boxing Wrestling, tearing the flesh & other feats of Strength & Dexterity, they frequently ex-

as far as Savagud on the East, Bollore & Beedeera on the South East Chittledroog on the West — Moolaculmooroo on the North, & Gradkeira to the North East.

He begot 7 Sons, on his death his Country was divided into 7 Divisions under the following places viz:

1 Nonvalla
2 Rattangurry
3 Nidegul
4 Jonkar Kolloo
5 Hooscotta
6 Hurty &
7 Gosee Kara

His descendants professid these Divisions & each separately managed their respective Estates.

Castoory Rungapa Naick Ancestor of the Rattangeeny Polligar having married the Sister of Polla Rungapa who was Polligar of Savarkara. — It happened that one day Poola Rungapa jocularly asked his brother in law to drink Ursine Castoory Rungapa replied that he would make him taste that liquor ere long; After a few Months had elapsed when this threat had been supposed forgotten he purchased from a Braman Traveller a Cavady of Cavery Gunga Water & invited all his relations together to an entertainement, being all seated in his House he proceeded to divide the Gunga Water among his Guests serving out in a small Cup the holy beverage, But in his brother in laws Cup he dispersed put some urine of which he drunk observing "that it had a saltish taste" on which Castoory Rungapa laughed in his face saying "do you not remember Brother what I promised you some Months ago" Poola Rungapa was highly affronted at this ignominious treatment, & being ashamed to shew his face, he loudly declared to all his relations that he would be revenged & soon contrive to ruin the estate of his Brother in law — he then proceeded to the Court of Beejapore, Representing to the Padsha the state of the Country, A.D. 1655 he encouraged & accompanied Khanad - Dalle - Cawn with a numerous Army, who soon reduced several Districts with the Capital Seera, the Cousins of this Rungapa who were then established in Several Districts took refuge in different places. — The Dodaree family escaped to Nidegul, the Arondacul family removed to Sankankul, the Hurty family to Rattangeery; The Tuzoor family to Coondooripee. The Hutty [illegible]

Presented on Grant to ... & Berzadda made certain Insignia considered as peculiar Badges of Distinction or Nobility granted by the King — See Baughler Account Page 341 —

by to Moolacalmoor only the Families of Nanawalla & Goseeka
-ree remained in their Ancient Estates

after Dodaiee = Simman = Naick fled to Midigal his de-
-scendants Hollan = Naick, Voonapa = Naick & Simmana Naick rul-
-ed that District without any molestation. .

The Polligals of Chittledroog & Royadroog having now increased their Power by the Conquest of Several Countries in addition to their Original Estates, took by force the Country belonging to the Polligars which were situated near their Capitals. -

on the flight of the original Polligars from this place, the Mussulmans annexed this District to Seerè & managed it for a long time, Cassim Cawn towards the end of his Government proceeding to the Northward the Revenues he had collected in the Cooban the army of Da-
-noojee Goojaula pursued him to this place; not having a sufficient force to engage the Enemy he took refuge in the Fort; Burmah Naick the Poligar of Chittledroog uniting with Danoojee Godpada, besieged the place for 3 Months; when being about to give an assault Cassim Cawn dreading the loss of his honor if he was taken, took poison & died upon the Battery on the South East angle of the Fort; his followers erected a Tomb in memory of him here & carried the Corpse 3 Months after his death to Seera where it was interred in a Tomb still remaining. - Danoo-
-jee after the death of Cassim Cawn took Dodaiee & plundered the Trea-
-sure & Baggage of Cassim Cawn as well as of the Inhabitants; he then gifted this District to Burmah - Naick in reward of his aide. -

From that period this District was managed by the Chittledroog family, from Burmah - Naick, Veerad - Madekara Naick, Veerabooty Rungapa - Naick down to Madekara - Naick whose Government Gopaul Heiry a Mahratta Chief advanced into this Country to collect the Tribute or Candanees, from the Refractory Powers of the Country. - He invested all the Cuddies dependant on Chittledroog as well as that Capital: took this place after a Siege of 3 Days on the 1st of Sravanum of Bahoodanya Cycle Year. -

Soon after the Raja of Chittledroog paying the Balance of Tri-
they moved hence to their own Country leaving the Districts again to the Polligars.

In the Cycle year Chitrabanoo Murly Azoola an Off of Hyders, took this Fort by assault. - Soon after Hyder sen-
-sent

sented to a temporary peace with the Polligar carrying him with his Troops along with him on the Expedition against Bedonoor;* after the Conquest of that place he treated this Polligar with great honor presented him with gifts & returned him to his own Country. —

Afterwards when Hyder besiged the Droog two several times, this place was taken & managed by his Servants. — When Hy-
A.D 1770 -der Ally Cawn had taken the Droog in the Cycle Tillomby he ruled this Country till the time of his death which happened before the Ghauts; on that event Tippoo Sultan succeeded to the Dominions of his father. In the Cycle Verodee Krootoo Purseram Bhow advancing thro this Country to join the Army of the Honorable Company going to lay siege to Streerun-
-gapatam his Army committed great devestations & pillidered the Inha-
-bitants of the District.

But the Sultan having made peace with the Honorable Company, the Mahrattas withdrew from the Country, which province has been managed by the Aumils of Chittledroog under Tippoo until he was Kill'd
A.D 1799 at the attack of Seringapatam on the 30th Bahoolom of Chitra Month of Seedardee Cycle.

The Dominions being conquered by the English Company they granted this District in the Share of the Mysore Raja Kistna Raja Vadeyar whose Officers received Charge in the Month Aushadom of that year under which Management it still Continues. —

* See Accounts of Chittledroog, Bedoonoor &c

Remarks
on the
District of Doodairee
May 1801

Building of the Fort.

1. The Fort as already mentioned, was built by Hyder Naik. - In the reign of the Chittledroog Rajas a Naudgoud was established here for the Tarruff.

2. In the time of Madurkara Raja having taken 7 Villages of Seedaseerdroog from the Rayadroog Polligar he added them as a Tarruff to the original Tarruffs of this District. -

3. The Sultan arranged this District into Tarruffs according to the present Dahazada. -

Rivers

4. On the East side of this District the River Hagarynuns, which rises from the Tank of Sankarapalam & crossing by Heeroor, Code-goodee, &c falls into the Toongabadra near Karraire & Anchully.

Water

5. Water is found by digging from 4 to 8 Mens height in depth but there are some lands where no water is found by digging even to the depth of 500 Yards.

Soil.

6. Doodairee is an open Country with some Jungle, the Soil is of three Kinds.

1 Colloo Boomee or Stoney
2 Chaval Boomee Brown or Dark
3 Iska Boomee Sandy

Productions

these give the same productions as already remarked in the District of Tullock.

7. The Land produces Wheat, Tobacco, Chenna, Sasulla, Paddy, Jawaree, Raggy, Baza, Navane, Horse Gram, Togara & Tall

8. The Garden fruits are Mangoes, Plantains, Cocoanuts, Limes, Oranges

Animals. 9. Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deer, & Cateequrba & those ani-
mals common to the other Districts already mentioned are found here, ex-
cepting Peacocks, Bears, Warungas, & Cudaly.

10. A small Quantity of Cotton is produced in the Black Soil

Trees. 11. The wood of the Ichu Trees, or Wild Dates, is used in the build-
ings; a very few small Nuvvy, Bauve, & Bamoo Trees. There are no
Palmyras. & plenty of Susana & Sandal.

12. The Lands are let in shares to the Inhabitants in like man-
ner as in the Tullucks District.

Manufactures 13. They make no cotton Cloths of greater value than 6 fanams.
14. Their Combalies are worth here from 1 to 3 Rupees each.

Language 15. Three fourths of the Inhabitants talk Canara, and one fourth
Tellinga; being so near the Royadroog country.

16. The Peons in General are Boyalor; the Lists shew the enumera-
tion of Castes.

17. Pagodas of Veerabuddra Hanoomunt, & Buswana are especially
built in the Gates of the Villages.

Objects of Worship 18. The chief Objects of veneration with the Lingayeets are Baswana
& Veerabuddra Pagodas; with the Boyalor. Hanoomunt is chiefly wor-
shipped.

Pagodas 19. The Principal Pagodas of Seeva & Vishnoo are not often met
in this Country.

Account of Tedasuar Droog

An Talook of Dydauree

Received at Tedaswardroog on Mharatta translated by Soobarow

May 1801

In Ancient times there was a Village named Coupullay many this where Jey Gooty Timmapa Naick Pedar governed this Country under the Protection of Vragoondy Kistna Rayeelue; On the West side of this Village was a Hill and thick Jungle, where the Thieves used to rest & hence went to plunder Law and other places. Timmapa Naick hearing of their resort, caused the Jungles to be cut and built a fort on the Hill and some houses below at the foot of it; and calling the place Olayspaulaw to collected people to inhabit it. The District of Olayspaulaw had then the following Villages attached to it.

1 Kengpamanapully
2 Kayyapellpully
3 Cunnapatty
4 Pale Venkatapoor
5 Kaydycoontay
6 Patty ganapully
7 Tillaypully
8 Olapunkpully

Timmapa Naick ruled for 20 Years and leaving no Sons his Relation Timmala Naick of Wonderpee added Olayspaulaw to his possession of Wonderpee and he reigned 66 Years.

When the Rayeel went to reside at Roya Vellore he gave up Punnaconda to Monsaly Innaty Naick Ancestor of the present Roydroog Pollygar.

Afterwards the Mogals coming with an Army into the Country, surrounded Punnaconda and they fought together; but the Mogals not being able to take Punnaconda they entered into a negociation say

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* This Slight Account of a small district so severely tryed in itself, gives the first Notice obtained of the date of Punnaconda's being surrendered to the Subjugators & of the consequent extinction of the Naraputty Power to the Eastward of the Ghaats or in Ballaghaut, by this treaty which is said to have been at Wonderpeedroog of Dundenar 1574 Sor A.D. 1652.

ing "Letter you Should give up to us Pennaconda for w[hi]ch we will gi[ve]
"you an Equivalent; in that case we will give you Sonderpeer Droog"
Then they agreed that he Should give up to the Mogulls Pennaconda
and he got Sonderpeer droog: Hoscotta was given to the late Son-
=derpeer Polligar Timmala Nayck.

The Sonderpeer and Nadiguell Polligars were at this ti[me]
Relations; and Sirkem Timmala Nayck went to Hoscotta there N
=diguel Polligar Timmala Nayck took Colaypaulaw and at
tached it to Nadiguel Droog; he built three quarters of the Hill fo[rt]
inclosed in the Fort and Settled the place, after which he reigned 100 Years

Then the Coydroog Polligar Timmapa Nayck succe
=ed Colaypaulaw and took it. He reigned 60 Years: Afterwards Ma
=dakary Nayck of Chittledroog took Colaypaulaw which h
annexed to Chittledroog. He reigned 32 Jeers. It was the n
=ame of Madakary Nayck before he took any place: that he gav
=e a new name that of the 32 Jeers to whom the Pagodas were
dedicated; therefore got Colaypaulaw as there was a Pagoda of Jeeds
=war the Chittledroog Cast named this place Jeddaswar Droog
When Hyder Nayck conquered Chittledroog: He
=named it Droog followed the rest of that Dominion.

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* The account received at Seedasseer droog is given literally as a Specimen of the Simplicity of the Cast in which their Narrations are designed: the long terms of the Life or reign here mentioned allude intirely to the Annals of these families respectively, not to the particular reigns of the Chiefs.

Jerremulla

The following Account of the Jerremulla Polligars is introduced here to complete the Body of Information collected of the whole Chitteldroog Seema, or Province of which it formed a depending District on the reduction of the Country by Hyder in 1770; as well as in the Partition of 1799 when it was ceded to the Nizam, & again by him to the Company in 1800.

It also comes in a Channel different from those of the other Families; being communicated by the Polligars, wrote under his eye, & perhaps dictated by himself; whence the credit due to it will depend much on the collateral evidence of other Accounts, tho' to give a just idea of the Sentiments of persons so much interested, a particular attention has been given to render the original as literally as possible & this will account for details that otherwise might appear too trivial to be noticed. –

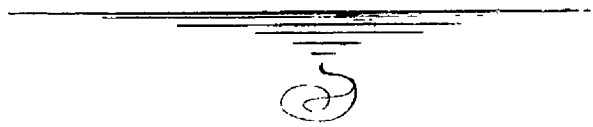
The Polligar who had sent me the Account some time before, came to see me at Hatterhully on 30th. January 1801 in my way thro' Jerremullaa, when he was in that state of anxious suspense alluded to in the latter part of this Paper. –

He appeared to be much superior in address and demeanor to the other remains of these families I have seen; and to possess a certain degree of general information, which was well accounted for by the Experience acquired in his Exile; & that knowledge of the World & polish which a shrewd and sensible mind (though uncultivated) gradually acquires in the intercourse that the necessity of his affairs rendered necessary to be maintained with men in Power at the Nizams and Mharatta Durbars: — Far from sinking in listless indifference, or being absorbed in loose pleasures like the generality of his Countrymen in like Cases, he was said in the tedious hours of adversity and dependance at the Nizam's Court (where he obtained a command) to have relieved his mind, & cultivated his understanding by the study of letters (of a description which Hindoos of his rank seldom aspire to that) of Persian Literature. ~

He

"He was a stout Soldier like man, of middle age, of an open unassuming but steady aspect; he came unattended by that parade of numerous attendance which the Hindoos are fond of.

"He had already sent the Account of his Family cordially & fairly without much solicitation & at this short interview complained not of his situation; but merely asked "to be had in remembrance" (See Journal)



The Vamshawulee of the Jeremulla Samastan Family

Translated from a Mharatta Account communicated by the Jeremulla Polligar in January 1801

The Ancestor of this family was called Paupana Naick; from his time to the present day is 600 years[1]

In former times when the Narapulty Veera[2] Narasing Roy was at Cancheepulnore one Paupalee Naick one of his servants, being remarkably active & attentive was distinguished by great favor & Jagheers. when the Narapulty returned from Cunchee to Beejanagur, Paupana Naick who attended him on his arrival there got a Grant of Wad, Darajee &c. out of this Country; these Jagheers were continued to his son Pennapa Naick being an enterprising Youth, was favored by the Narapulty, with the two Purgunnahs of Goodicotta & Bhoopsamoodra in addition.

On a certain time he went to the Jungle of Vojanee to hunt (which at that time was uninhabited); by his good fortune the Good Seed Eswur appeared to him there; & finding a Pagoda & Mhutt, he obtained permission of Seed Eswur; built there a Fort, peopled it & gave it the name of Vojanee.

While he was enjoying his new Place, the Paudshah came from Delhi by Beejapoor with his Army & the Narapulty of Beejanagur being informed thereof wrote to the dependants of the Samstaan to Hanakageery, Boyadroog, Secrah, Basuapatam, Vojanee &c. ordering them to get ready all their forces, as the Paudshah was advancing to his Boundary; at this time Gooty, Ballary, Secrah, Basuapatam, Pawgud, Pennacondaa, Cancoopa, Coodalagee, Narsundavarakairaa, Dhanayakenkairaa, Soondoor, Coordanee &c. had been granted by the Narapulty to Mussulman Jamadars; but the Chittledroog Samastaan was not then under the Orders of the Narapulty.

On the arrival of these Orders from the Narapulty, the Polligars furnished

[1] Vide of this Account appears to be from Tradition & very doubtful if not erroneous in dates — the succession of Princes he has only 4 excepted — see Goodicotta Polligars Page 202.

[2] Veera Narsing Roy reigned from 1495 to 1509 being only 300 Years ago — What is here stated of Jagheers granted the Mussulmans is not corroborated yet by any other Account.

furnished forces according to their Powers, & appeared, but the Jaghiendars having intrigued with the Paudshah did not obey nor appear; The Narapultty being displeased ordered the Pollygars to take the Jaghiers from them; then the Pollygars whose Countries were adjacent to these Jaghiers placed their troops on them — Pennapa Nauk also assembled his people & went against the Jagersdars, & after a great battle he placed his own troops in Huncoopar, Coodalagee, Narasandrahara, Bhasarpatten Kara, Soondoor, Coondanee &c All the places that the Pollygars had thus taken were granted to them, but their unlucky days arrived & the Narapultty & the Paudshah disagreeing, the Narapultty went to Beyapore with a great force & the Paudshah to Delhi — Soon after Achoota Rayeel & Kistna Rayeel Died.*

On their death Alleya Rama Rayaloo was enthroned, the Paudshah informed of this thinking it a good time, marched with his forces, joined those of Beyapore & in conjunction with them marching against Beyanagur in a dreadfull engage-
-ment Ram Raja was slain, Beyanagur was ransacked & the Army returned to Beyapore. A.D. 1564

After this the Raja Pennapa Nauk ruled his own countries; he had three sons Baswant Raauze, Bhoomee Rauze & Boodee Seedee Rauzee who were distinguished for abilities.

In this State the Naggure man became disobedient to the Paudshah who advancing with a great force & assembling the other Pollygars encamped Naggure who not being able to resist fled to Mallialla. The Paudshah placing a garrison there returned — At that time he had a vicious horse which all were afraid to ride. he one day sent for Pennapa Nauk's son Bhoome Rauze and said "I have heard that you are an expert Horseman, ride this Horse & tame him" on which he mounted & gallopped & wheeled him about at pleasure; the Paudshah pleased with his Horsemanship gave him the Title of Immadee Puddeneyek-Jerremulla, ordering him also to attend the Durbar. The Paudshah at that time had his daughter with him who hearing of Bhoomee Rauze's beauty & fame, fell in love with him & contriving means she went to him & contracted with him in the Camp the Paudshah on marching away from Voogunee

* Ram's death is placed in 1530 A.D. Achoota Rayeel 1542 A.D.

permitted the Pollegars to return to their respective Places & proceeded on with his own Army, as Bhoomee Rauze & the Paudshah's Daughter were in love with each other she remained behind & the Paudshah not knowing of any thing that had passed advanced far on his way home -

Bhoomee Rauze & Boodee Seeda Rauze had seven Sons who were very able Men - Basuvunt Rauze the elder Brother being old & knowing that his days were approaching divided his Purgunnahs among the seven young men which then consisted of -

Voopanee	Darojee	Seracolla
Coodalagee	Goodicotta	Rayapore
Cancoopa	Coondlanee	Honnisuddapore
Narraindawarakara	Colalulle	Nagasamoodra
Dhanayakenkara	Baunaravee	Tingulle
Sundoor	Auvenamuddanoo	Joursamoodra
Wudi	Antapore	Nagalapore

to Immadee Naik the Eldest Son were were given

Cancoopa	Coodalagee
Voopanee	Maopasamoodra

these seven Purgunnahs were given to the six Younger Brothers

After some time had passed the Paudshah came to hear that Boomee Rauze had seduced his Daughter & kept her with him on which he said "Well let what is past be past," but kept it within his heart -

The Nagpore Man returning expelled the Paudshah's[x] Garrison & placed his own in the Fort - The Paudshah thereupon returning with his Army Garrison at Voopanee called them purposely to revenge himself of the Pollegar Boomee Rauze; but this time Basuvunt Rauze, Boodee Seeda Rauze Boomee Rauze & the Paudshah's Daughter were dead & Budda Emady Naik was ruling the Samastaan; the Paudshah besieged the Fort of Voopanee stormed it & took Budda Immadee Naik Prisoner, he placed his own people in the Fort & took him with him to Nagpore where he also placed a Garrison of

[x] His Districts form the greater part of the present Anagoondy, Soondoor, Goodicotta & Harapanhully - [illegible] 245

[*] for Reason denominated Paudshah in this Account & probably some of the Khans employed by the Vijeyapore Government after the fall of Beejanagore in seducing the Pollegars of the late Government who kept them in constant employment until the two Confederacys of Golconda & Beejapore had agreed to take more effectual Measures for securing the Tranquility of the Deccan. Operations of these armies on the Eastern Coast - In Wilson's History we find the Chiefs married that the Beejapore Paudshah sent against Peda Venkatanna Naik of Ellaree probably took place after 1582 A.D

1st troops he then set out for his Country & on his way came near Voojanee where he offered to Budda Immadee Naick his Country on payment of Nazzeer to the Circar, the Raja agreed & sent out his Mutaseddies to collect the Money, but the Harponelly man in the mean time paid the Rajahs & took Voojanee – The Saudshah proceeded on his Journey & Budda Immadee Naick remained at Coodalagee, at this time Coodalagee belonged to him – The Chitteldroog man finding he was in distress took Cancoopar; but seeing the Chitteldroog man was powerfull he thought it adviseable to conciliate his friendship & went from Coodalagee to Bhoojsamoodra his ancient Jaghire to treat with him – The Harponelly man taking advantage of his absence came to Coodalagee & placed his people in it, & this man had then no place to reside in – Revolving in his mind that he must look out for some place of Security, as all was gone, he came to where Jeremullee now stands which was then nothing but Hills & Jungles infested by numbers of Tygers & Bears, he found it fit for his purpose to build a place but the neighbouring Pollegars of Coodalagee Sondoor & Goodicotta whomever his brethren would not suffer him to go on & threw impediments in his way – Then Immadee Naick negociated a peace with the Chitteldroog man & married the daughter of Mutter Timma Naick after which he built a Droog & Pettah, preached it, & giving it the name of Jeremullay, he resided there, the neighbouring Pollegars no longer opposing him.

He after this married the Daughter of Cullapa Naick of Mutty so that he had two Wives –

The Mutty Man's Daughter, bore him a son named Bomunta Rauze Mutty Timmana Naick's daughter bore him a son called Chota Immadee Naick, both were men of great prudence, upon his death his son Bomunta Rauze succeeded –

After some time he dying Chota Immadee Naick succeeded – The Harponelly Man having formerly deprived them of Voojanee & Coodalagee they had always wars & many battles with him, From his Loins issued Bommaha Naick who always continued in friendship with the Chitteldroog man – On Immadee Naick's death Seedojee Ghorpuddy came from Cholty & forcibly

ochupied

occupied Soondoor, Coordlanee, Colagul &c, the Beyanagur man also placed his people in Dargees, & the Harponelly man took Nalraindavaraka & Dhanayakenkara -

Sometime after the Chitteldroog & Goodicotta men quarrelled & Budda
AD 1736 Madakary Naiko took possession of Goodicotta, Baunaravee, Anlapore &c*

Budda Bommana Naick had 2 Sons, Moomadee Naick & Immadee Naick when he departed this life, Moomadee Naick succeeded to the Sarnastan, on his death Immadee Naick succeeded. He had three Sons Bommana Naick, Mulla-Carjoona Naick, & Immadee Naick. His Peishkar, Shenker Davara Rampana having given offence to the Chitteldroog man the latter wrote to Jerremulla desiring to send the Peishkar to him; which was declined & a difference ensued - Chota Madakaree Naick on this came against Jerremulla with a great force & besieged it; after some time a treaty was set on foot in which the Chitteldroog man engaged upon oath, to do no harm to the other if he delivered up the fort; but on getting him in his power he carried him confined with all his people to Chitteldroog; he kept Immadee Naick with his Women & younger Son Immadee Naick & some of the relations close prisoners in the Droog, but after some time he permitted the Elder Sons Bommana Naick & Mulla Carjoona Naick to return to their place ——

While they were managing under the protection of the Droog people four or five years after this, Hyder Ally Cawn Bahauder came from
AD 1765 Seringapatam with an Army against Gooty & besieged it, being resolved to take it Madakaree Naick came to his assistance with his forces, he had
AD 1763 accompanied Hyder before that to the War of Bankapore to the end, but differences arising now, the Chitteldroog man returned to the Droog with his forces & on his arrival at home entered into private correspondence with Streemunt -

Hyder Ally Cawn Bahauder after taking Gooty returned to Seringapatam & a short time after discovering this correspondence, he advanced with an Army to Auttingeery where he halted - Madakaree Naick hearing

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* In the Year Nala AD 1736 Heera Madakaree Naick of Chitteldroog took Goodicotta &c as he pages 30 & Page 203.

of this wrote to Bommana Naick of Jerremulla desiring him to attend him with his forces, who leaving his younger brother Mall Bayoona Naick in Jerremullao proceeded to Chitteldroog, the Bahauder advanced & besieged Chitteldroog for 3 Months the Chitteldroog man thinking that if peace was concluded he would be obliged to release Immadee Naick who might prove very troublesome put him to death; Mulla Cayoona Naick on hearing this suspecting that he would some day or other do the like to himself by stratagem enabled his elder Brother to escape to Jerremulla, when the brethren considering that the Chitteldroog Man's friendship (after killing their father) was doubtful (or of no use) they wrote to Hyder stating his death, their own situation, & intreating his protection, On this Hyder Ally Cawn wrote "do not be afraid of any thing but come & visit me & I will settle your affairs" they thereupon went to Hyder & representing the state of their affairs in persons, he was satisfied & ordered them to remain near him.—

Mr Coomarels Army advancing to the assistance of the Chitteldroog Man. On their arrival at Hurryhurr Hyder raised the siege of Chitteldroog & by forced marches met them, they had some actions in which Hurry Punt Chuddaleh the General of Streemunt & Ibrahim Khan Ghaunsa & Jaffer-ud-Doulah Bahauders Commanders of the Mogul Army having the worst, & not being able to face the enemy, retreated, Hyder pursued them to Ancholee, killing many on the route & the allies fled with precipitation & Hyder pursued them & placing garrisons on Copaul, Bahauder Bunda, Gajundragud, Baudaumy, Dhaarwaad &c. he then returned to Chitteldroog & took it (after a siege of 2 or 3 Months) with the Raja Madakary Naick whom he confined & then settled the affairs of the Droog.

A.D 1778

At this time the Mother of the Jerremulla Man departed this life, the father had before been put to death— The Younger Brother Immadee Naick with some of their relations & the Vakeel were in Confinement in the Droog when the Jerremulla Man got released & settled with Hyder for the Rundance (or Tribute

Tributes) he then took leave from the Bahaunder & returned to Jerremullo where he managed the Samstaan as before -

A.D. 1779 A.D. 1780 After this Hyder reduced Cuddapa & returned to Seringapatam, after a stay there of one Year sent for all the Pollegars to attend him on his Expedition to the Payen Ghaat, the Jerremulla Man attended with his force - Hyder after staying 2 Years in the Payen Ghaat died in the 3d Year -

1782 His Son Tippoo Sultaun succeeded & took all the Pollegars under his Command at this time the English Bahaunders having taken Naggur & Cadchaul placed their garrisons in them. but Tippoo inviting the French to his aid marched with his Army towards Naggur which he took, he then went to Bederyal which he besieged & captured & returned to Seringapatam -

After this the Peshwa's Army invading his Countries again, he assembled the Pollegars & his Army met the enemy & after two battles they made peace & returned to their own Country - On his return entertaining apprehensions of the Pollegars fidelity he thought it advisable to make away with them, & accordingly put to death the Harponelly, Royadroog, Sera Chitty & Hauranore Pollegars after which he took their Countries into his profession - At this time he told the Jerremulla Pollegar that "as he was a well wisher of his Government it would be advisable for him to stay "near him & not at a distance," ordered him to "bring his family & effects to Puttun "along with him" Tippoo then placed an Aumil & a Tahnadar with a Garrison in Jerremulla, & settling every thing to his Wishes, took the Pollegar & his relations along with him - On his Arrival at Sreerangapatam he gave this Pollegar in Jageer the Villages of Baradankully & Yeddatorch of the Samoot of Haracotan A short time after this Settlement, designing to spoil his Caste & convert him to his Religion, the Pollegar coming to know of his views, & suspecting that he would fix some imputation on him for a pretext to Color force, & to oblige him to turn Mussulman or put him to death if he did not Consent, he devised means to escape from Seringapatam with his people, & fled to his relation the Pollegar of Soonapore where he arrived in Safety -

When the English Bahaunders, the Moguls, & the Paishwah combining together

together, after this Laid Siege to Seringapatam, this Polligar returned to his Samastaan which he possessed himself of, paying the Khundance or Tribute to
A.D. 1792 the Circar; he managed thus for two Years, when on a Sudden the Allies settled a Peace with Tippoo & returned to their respective Countries. Then Bundagan[*1] Hazarut & Streemunt, sent a letter to the Polligar signifying that "as they had "settled Peace with Tippoo he had best deliver his place over to the Sultan's peo-"ple & to come to them"; according to their desire he delivered up the place & proceeded to Soorapoor,[*2] from whence he went to Hydrabad & there entered into the Ser-vice of the Sirkars of Bundagaun-Ally Hazarut, where he remained until the
A.D. 1799. English & the Moguls Army went against Seringapatam again, which they captured, destroyed the Sultan & Partitioned the Country.-

This Polligar's Samastaan fell to the share of the Moguls who sent Jaynoodee Khan to manage Jerremullaz & some other Districts; the Polligar represented to Bundagaun Hazarut that for his Samastan he would chearfully pay any Tribute that was agreed on; Bundagaun-Hazarut taking his pe-tition into Consideration sent by him an Enauyet Nama & Navajes Nama to Jaynoodee Khan desiring him to deliver up the Talook to the Polligar for a certain Tribute- to procure the Enauyet Nama & to arrive in the Country took him 4 or 5 Months.-

Jaynoodee Khan in the mean time sent some of his own people to en-quire into the Revenues of the Districts committed to his Charge & to ascertain what they would produce on which he settled the Jemmabundy of this District at 1800 Rupees, but he collected for 8000 Rupees; at this time the Polligar arrived from Hydrabad visited the Khan & presented the Enauyet Nama & Navajes Nama which receiving he put on his head & putting to his Eyes, he told the Polligar that the District was rated at 1800[*3] Rupees & asked him how much more he would give to the Circar, he also demanded for the Seedhardee Year 7000 Rupees more for the Aroudee Year 2000 Rupees & for the Year after that 2000 Rupees more. In this manner settlement was made & a written Engagement being entered into, the District was delivered over to him.-

After

*1 Of Khan [illegible] Nizam Ally.
*2 Soorapoor situated in a Convenient Place & a Refuge & Shelter for Exiles from the surrounding Dominions of the Nizam, the Mharattas & the Tale of Tee, to many of whom first by successful Depredations & have left safety scarcely ascertainable; & situated near the Confluence of the Beema & Kistna (to a Man) [illegible] Situation, this Territory difficult of access & capable of support from the Neighbouring Canal Countries, makes Ra-jah of the Rajah with Gods Territory equally obnoxious & equally formidable to all, while their Mutual Jealousies ena--bled him to maintain his Independance from the time of Aurungzebe of which the Enlightened Siege of Hydra--bad, on Soorapoor is a memorable Instance.-
*3 Probably 18000 Rupees by the Partition schedules in 1799 this District is estimated at 70000 Candarey Rupees

After this Meer Aulum Bahauder was appointed to those Districts who sent his Paishkar Naganaut Row whom the Polligar satisfied in every respect & paid him the Money according to the Agreement besides a Nazzur to himself.—

Without a Sannud from the Sirkar, this man demanded 3000 Rupees above what had been stipulated & sent 100 Seapoys to extort the money from the Polligar, the Ayuts seeing how the Polligar was used & that after the Tribute agreed on & a Nazzur besides paid, more still was to be extorted, became alarmed & fled to the Company's Country.—

Major Munro at this time came on behalf of the English Bahauders into this Country & to Coodalagee where he appointed Amuldars for the Districts— Sham Row was appointed to Royadroog as Amuldar who was also ordered to take possession of this District & to settle the Accounts— On his arrival at Royadroog he dispatched an Aumil to Jeremullas with a letter ordering the Polligar to deliver up the District & send the Pauteel Shanboag & Ayuts & the Accounts by a Mutaseddee— On the receipt of this Order he delivered over all to the Aumil, excepting the Accounts which had been sent by a Mutaseddee to Darmavar.—

Venkat Row being after this appointed Amuldar of Coodalagee in which Jeremullas was included came to this District & agreeable to his Instructions ordered the Polligar to get ready the Pauteel, Shanboag, Naudegeer & other Officers with their Accounts in Compliance with which he has directed his Mutaseddee at Darmavar, to settle his Accounts speedily there & return; which being accordingly done & all Accounts & authority delivered up he now remains in this unsettled state depending on the Company's protection.—

Seerah.

Canashoomar of the Seerah District for the Year Roudrecor A.D. 1799-1800

No. Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Mully	Villages: Do Mully	Villages: Ambalkullies	Villages: Ronds	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Odamundo	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttars	Water: Wells	Water: Coffelahs	Forts: Forts	Forts: Hill Forts &c.	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Mosques	Houses wherein Rice is sold: Shops	Houses wherein Rice is sold: Cottages or Rice Mills	Houses wherein Rice is sold: Looms	Houses wherein Rice is sold: Shroffs	Houses wherein Rice is sold: Retailers	Houses	Families
1	Seerah	36	110	71	75	146	"	3	13	50	243	72	66	.	13	9	104	16	132	700		2870	2689
2	Hombanholla	12	37	36	13	49		.	2	14	.	.	31	.	14	.	6	.	18	248		416	447
3	Agrahara	25	5	25	5	30	.	.	2	5	.	.	19	.	7	"	4	.	11	153		285	288
4	Bargoor	5	17	14	8	22	.	.	3	12	.	.	13	.	17	.	11	2	33	131		273	271
5	Mohchulduvra	15	3	12	6	18	.	.	1	7	.	.	12	"	6	.	.	.	.	60		144	144
6	Bootapatam	45	3	29	19	48	.	.	3	14	.	.	27	.	19	"	22	3	30	345		716	668
7	Chuckanahully	5	26	13	18	31	.	1	2	3	.		13	.	11	.	17	1	3	241		389	398
8	Tavaragara	27	10	26	11	37	.	5	3	21	.	.	23	.	15	"	16	.	31	335		581	553
9	Hosstar	18	8	18	8	26	.	.	1	17	.	.	18	.	11	"	12	.	24	144		359	357
10	Hondekoonta	7	5	6	6	12	.	"	1	5	.	.	6	"	7	"	4	.	11	55		168	168
11	Hoolecoontae	21	35	38	18	56	.		5	24			38	"	32	.	30	.	76	352	100 Families of Kurtaul & Wittanutty Gardens	790	780
	Total of the Seerah District	216	255	288	187	495	"	12	36	177	243	72	269		182	9	226	22	372	2963		6967	6673
	Cusba Seerah itself includes in the above	1	-	1	-	1	.	"	2	1	.		1	.	9	9	92	16	65	.		1624	1577

Canashoomar of Seerah continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Bramins | Chatries | Wishas | Shudras | Miscellaneous

No. of Saraffs	Names of the Saraffs	Bramins	Chatries	Comaties	Butsee Comaties	Sadaulo	Coonchettygars	Lingaets	Boddee Wuckal	Tiggala Wuckal	Hund Wuckal	Congar	Reddy Wuckal	Samoodrada Wuckal	Nonaver	Telligar	Telinga Banjuars	Tuvitar	Bistar (Palanquin bearers)	Jangee	Dhataree	Hulloo Karaar
1	Seerah	142	3	79	7	15	616	210	27	1	9	6	1	5	..	..	169	30	21	..	..	19
2	Hombanholla	7	..	3	1	3	155	19	..	10	..	..	..	4	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Agrahara	10	..	5	..	2	87	18	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
4	Burgoor	12	..	1	..	2	86	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	2	7	..
5	Monchuldurra	3	..	1	..	1	40	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
6	Bookapatam	27	..	8	..	..	240	73	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	1	..	..	..
7	Chuckanahully	21	..	17	..	4	127	76	..	..	25	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
8	Tavarogerd	15	..	11	..	2	202	79	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	4	..	..	..
9	Holsoor	6	..	4	..	1	103	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35
10	Hondeekoonta	3	..	1	..	..	52	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
11	Hooteecoonta	21	..	18	..	1	230	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	34
	Total	267	3	148	8	31	[illegible]	572	27	12	59	6	4	9	35	13	218	44	27	7	7	88
	Cusba Seerah	122	3	59	7	8	782	116	23	1	..	..	..	1	..	-	124	..	20	..	..	..

No. of Saraffs	Names of the Saraffs	Corumaredadavar	Gungadee Karaar	Rajpoots	Gollars: Naunee Gollar	Gollars: Hoorja Gollar	Cadaulee	Cormar	Jaddur (Weavers)	Lardur (Silk Weavers)	Ganiga (Gundlawar) (Oilmakers)	Coombar (Potmakers)	Durjee & Rungar	Nuyenda (Barbers)	Agasar (Washermen)	Mudery	Moochegar (Shoemakers)	Jeengar (Saddlemakers)	Panchaul (Smiths & Artificers)	Edigar (Toddy Drawers)	Wuddar (Stone quarriers)	Cotar (Tankdiggers)	Banshar	Holoy (Sweetmeatmakers)	Holdarmuts
1	Seerah	16	..	38	102	2	33	82	52	32	16	16	9	23	31	5	15	12	54	27	..	36	20	2	..
2	Hombanholla	..	..	1	29	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..
3	Agrahara	..	..	..	14	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
4	Burgoor	..	..	..	9	..	..	21	5	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	4	..	9	..	..	..
5	Monchuldurra	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..
6	Bookapatam	..	..	6	32	3	..	14	8	..	4	4	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	9	..	11	..	..	3
7	Chuckanahully	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	11	1	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	1	12	4	..	2	..	..	1
8	Tavarogerd	..	..	..	30	..	..	12	6	..	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	9	7	..	9	..	..	..
9	Holsoor	..	..	..	50	..	..	19	7	1	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	6	7	..	7	..	..	1
10	Hondeekoonta	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	Hooteecoonta	..	..	..	94	..	..	40	..	..	..	6	1	..	17	..	..	1	7	8	..	45	..	..	..
	Total	16	1	47	369	5	33	222	90	40	20	43	10	26	103	5	15	14	125	76	2	122	20	2	5
	Cusba Seerah	..	..	36	24	..	33	24	40	36	16	8	9	23	11	5	15	12	37	4	..	..	20	2	..

No. of Saraffs	Names of the Saraffs	Bedar (Boya) Hunters	Holeyar (Pareyas)	Madigar (Chucklers)	Gozzalattee	Bayats	Mahrattas	Jains	Mohomedans	Grand Total
1	Seerah	123	10	24	1	1	14	7	120	2689
2	Hombanholla	87	8	27	..	..	1	..	7	417
3	Agrahara	51	11	21	..	..	..	..	13	288
4	Burgoor	24	14	11	..	..	..	..	6	271
5	Monchuldurra	32	5	13	..	..	6	..	2	144
6	Bookapatam	94	21	37	..	..	..	10	21	668
7	Chuckanahully	41	4	9	..	..	..	..	14	398
8	Tavarogerd	20	15	29	..	..	..	2	6	553
9	Holsoor	38	14	25	..	..	..	..	4	357
10	Hondeekoonta	9	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	108
11	Hooteecoonta	82	41	57	..	..	1	5	21	770
	Total	661	196	320	1	1	22	24	514	6673
	Cusba Seerah	30	7	21	1	1	14	6	302	1597

No 1. Introductory Notice of Serah

The History of Serah is more intimately connected with that of the Carnatick in general as being the Capital of the Government established in the Provinces South of the Toombodra, first by the Beejapore Sovereigns & next by Aurungzebe who immediately on the Reduction of Beejapore appointed Cassim Caun as Soubedar of Carnatic Beejapore. —

AD 1635 1688 1689

In the following Years the Mharattas who had been established on several of the Governments by Sahojee, were expelled by Cassim Caun who it appears at this time established the first regular System of Mahomedan Financial Government in the Carnatic, which has continued with little interruption to this day. —

As the Origin of the System has become a Matter of important investigation, in regulating the Management of the Country in our time, in which the original right of Property in the Soil & the proportions of its crops claimed by the State is involved, as it has been suggested that the Tenures & gradations of official arrangements, thus established by the Mussulmans Government, might be of Hindoo Origin & founded on similar principles the varying in Names, I have here thrown together the different Accounts of Serah procured on the Spot (all tho' one has been already annexed to the Report of 1800) adding the 2d Article, procured from the descendants of the persons then introduced into the Management of the Revenue & who have held these hereditary Offices & Records till very lately. —

In these Papers, the same difference of other Accounts, & with each other will be observed, that occurs in all native Accounts which have not the advantage of being corrected by Authentic Historical Memorials, Grants, Inscriptions, or Manuscripts. Some dates are indeed preserved in the Lists of the Nabobs, furnished by the Officers of Serah, which may furnish the means of connecting them with materials yet to be collected, or untranslated in my hands, among others, an account of the Succession of Nabobs, written in the Persian Character. —

By comparing these, with the Memoirs of the Peshwas of Mullingeery

Carnacotta

Pennaconda, Raidroog &c belonging to the Ceded Districts, with those of Mysore Government is sufficient light as however thrown on the whole Series of transactions and Revolutions, that passed on the Carnatic Balla ghaut from the Establishment of the Mahomedan Government depending on Bejapore about the Year 1655 & 57 down to the Conquest by the Moguls & establishment as a new Government under Kasim Khan, the Successive Invasions of the Mahrattas until their final expulsion in 1761 by Hyder -

1761

As some knowledge of these changes of Government is useful for forming just ideas of the Progress of the Mixed System of Management prevailing to this day in the Revenue of Land, & the various Districts that Hyder & successive Rulers from time independent on this Carnatic, the following Papers are transmitted under separate Letters & when the accounts can be formed --

Madras
March 10th 1803

N°2. Account of Serab

Communicated at Serab 17th May by Shasheo Rondel Zemindar 1800

The Town of Serab formerly so celebrated is situated within 3/4 Coltauny Cosps or 6 Coss North of Mysore.

In the times of the Anagoondy Rajahs the ground on which Serab Stands was a thick Woodland belonging to the Kellingery Pelligar called Rungapa who encouraged people from various Countries to settle there with their families and clear in the Jungle & build Towns & Villages, which -pasture & cultivation, peopling the Country by degrees.

In his time 2 Golla Brothers by name Davanga & Seerpa came to Boodeedihpa where the Fort now stands; where the Land was convenient for feeding their Cattle & building a hamlet for their Convenience with permission of the owners of the Soil; they accordingly for this purpose to the Pelligar & obtained his permission & built there a Village from their Names, called Davanga Seerpa which it has always borne since among the Natives.

About this time Rangapa Naick Pelligar of Kellingery -ry came one day to hunt on this Jungle. His dogs were opposed & fought by a Hare which drove them off. Rungapa surprized at a thing so uncommon & contrary to the Nature of that Animal was informed that the Goodness of the Soil im-parted such energy to all living on it & determined by the advice of his follow-ers to build a Fort & Town on that favoured Land to be the Capital of the Surrounding Villages; which he had finished three Quarters of the Fort & dug two Tanks, with-in it the Incidents of Goteerinda* forcibly seized the Domain of Anagoondy

1655 & sent an Officer Nanad Colla Caune to reduce the Countries dependants on that Government on the South; Nanad-Colla Caune had conquered & destroyed several Pelligars

* In one of these Events to which all Native Tradesmanary Accounts are liable, Nanad Colla Caune who got to Bija-pore & conquered Serab & its Dependencies the Golconda General about the same time Reduced Gindicotty & the Provinces of Nuna & distinguished by the name of Hydrabadee-Carnatic-Ballaghaut &c. the Intrigue & Changes & Confusion of the times the distinction cannot be readily understood without an intimate knowledge of the Tag ally & History country of those Countries & wherefore we must Satisfy ourselves on the general Credit of these Accounts & to point the Errors & Values in relation the Acts of Rulers for another, whose Motives & Views & oppressive Government left such permanent Traces to distinguish them for ever each other

Pollygars who opposed him & reduced all their strong holds & placed garrisons in their principal Forts.—

The Pollygar Runga Pa retired to Rullengerry being not able to resist their batteries, the Seedees took possession of Sera & made it the Capital of the Soobah or Government of their Southern Provinces they appointed Mullah Hussain Saib to manage the Provinces & returned to the North.—

Mullah Hussain then completed the building of this Fort, inclosed the Town with Mud walls in addition to Palace the Inhabitants there was not room for them in the Fort calling it Hillal Baroon he managed for eight Years

A.D. 1688 Afterwards the Moguls sending the Deccan from Delhi with a great Army took the Country from the Seedees, on their arrival Cassim Caun was appointed Subadar & other new Officers were entitled as Killadars, Jemadars, Vakayanavazes & Buckshee &c: The Padshah also appointed Munsubdars & many Deshayees; on the Arrival of Cassim Caun he settled the Paishkush of all the Pollygars who were to serve the Circar with a stipulated Quota of Troops when required

A.D. 1689 Cassim Caun with unlimited powers managed the affairs of Government with great Strictness & Ability— Rustum Jung or Chuck was appointed Subadar after him & ruled for some time— In his administration he suppressed all irregularities & kept the Deshayees & Pollygars in good Order he managed without any oppression to his Subjects & remitted much treasure to Delhi; the Padshah highly pleased with his Conduct granted him the honorable Title of Bahauder & the illustrious name of Hefeyat Caun.—

He founded the Pettah without the fort naming it Roostoomabaad in Krishna Row his Servant was employed to build; Roostoom Jung conducted all things agreeable to the wishes of the Padshah & regularly sent his accounts to Delhi, according to the Royal regulations— From the time of Roostam Caun upto the Fusly 1167 the Moguls governed the Soobah

A.D. 1756 About that time Ballagee Rou an Officer of Ruconunt Paishwa came with a Mharatta Army from Poonah fought with Delawar Caun at Sera & conquered the Country.— The Nabob Hyder Ally Caun afterwards expelled them, & up to the Fobacrocta Year when he was succeeded by his Son Tippoo Sultan, who reigned up to the Cocla 1200 Year. In this last Year the Company conquered these Sore Country from the Sultan & acknowledged Kistnaraja Wodeyar as Sovereign of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultan.—

A.D. 1782

N°3. Remarks on Serah

in May 1800.

Fort — The Fort of Serah is built of a dark stone; it has 2 Gates, Ditch & Batteries; there are 3 Gates to the Fort called Killa Baroone on the W. S. & N.

Scarpaide — there are 4 Gates to the Mud Inclosure of the Petta, 2 on the W. 1 on the South & the other on the North — The Fort of Serah was formed & repaired by Hyder Ally Caun; there is in it a Mahal built formerly by Delawar Caun after the Model of which it is said that Hyder Ally Caun built the Mahall at Bangalore.

Town — The Town incloses the Fort on the West, North & East Sides — The

Petta — Petta is about a half Mile West of the Fort.

Populations — There are now in it 300 Shops of Banians & dealers in Grain many Tombs & ruined Buildings appear in & about the Fort & Petta, the place is now reckoned to be reduced to one tenth part of its former Population, & is there are 2000 Houses of different Castes, the houses are generally of Mud, partly terraced & partly tiled (See Cancishmars for a more accurate & detailed account Page 258)

Soil — The Soil is Rocky & hard & good Water is difficult to be got — the depth

Water. — of the Wells are about 40 Feet; the Water in the Petta is very brackish.

Gardens — There was a fine Garden called Caun Baag during the Moguls & Hyder's Government which is now nearly destroyed and only used for Vegetables.

Buildings — There are 5 Pagodas of Account, one of Pab Iswar near the

Pagodas — Tank & one Pagoda of Seeva in the Petta & the other is in the Fort; Two large

Tanks — Tanks one on the South & another on the North were dug by the Moguls & are both now dry.

Productions — The Country produces all the various productions of Grain, fruits, & Vegetables of this part of the Deckan; Indigo and Salt petre are not manufactured. Some Iron is extracted & manufactured & a dark coloured kinds of Salt is extracted from the Soil in some places which is used in their food; it has a bitterish taste. Many

Date

Date Trees grow in this Country -

Rivers — There are no Considerable Rivers, or running Streams in this Country

Languages & Characters of the Natives — The Inhabitants of Socrah generally speak the Banarae tongue, they are reputed to be more Cruel & deceitful than is generally Characteristic of the Natives of those Countries -

This part of the Country at present seems to have suffered & decayed from some defect in the Management or Policy of the late Government -

5

№ 4: Further Historical Notices of the Governors of Serah

Communicated by Shashoo Pundit Jemindar of Serah in Meharattas June 1806.

A.D.	A.H.	
		1 Hastoory Nanagapa Naik of Rutlengeery Samastaan first raised this place.
1655	1065	2 Ranad Colla Khawn Vazeer of the Padshah of Beejapore conquered this country; who appointed Mullek Hussain Governor of the Soba.
1689	1109	3 Awarengzebe Padshahaw (after he had conquered Hydrabad & Beejapore) appointed Bajum Cawn as Soobadar of Serah in Fesly 1109.

The names of the Soobadars who were appointed during the Government of the Mogals &c followers in a Special View viz:

List of the Governors who have severely governed the Soba of Serah as appears by their Grants

№	A.D.	A.H.	Paramount Sovereigns	Governors
1			Rayal Kings of Beejanagur	Rutlengeery Poligars
2	1655	1065	Padshah of Beejapore	Ranad Colla Cawn Vazeer
3				Mullek Hussain Soobadar
4	1689	1099	Aurangzebe Padshah	1 Bajum Cawn Soobadar
5				2 Berroodoolla Cawn & Hurjee Cawn
6				3 Mahomedmeer Cawn or Hyder Jung or Chuchi
7				4 Berroodoolla Cawn
8				5 Zuadoolla Cawn
9				6 Ameen Cawn
10				7 Moolawar Cawn
11				8 Zarga Rooly Cawn
12	1719	1129	For Nizamul Mulk Soobadar	9 Abdool Roodee Cawn
13	1728	1138	For Nizamul Dowlah Nasir Jung	10 Zayar Mahmood Cawn about this time sent by Nizam ul Mulk to dispossess the former
14			For Salabut Jung	
15	1757	1167	For Nizam Ally Cawn	11 Belalwar Cawn
16			For Bazalut Jung	
17			For Peshwa Sreemunt Ballajee Row	
18			Do Do Nada Row	
19			Do Do Narain Row	
20			Hyder Ally Cawn (Nabob)	
21			Tippoo Sultaun	
22			Kistnaraya Vadeyar	

N.B. This List seems imperfect, Requires amendment & generally in dates which are endeavoured to be rectified in the Margin under each No.

for the Notices of the Soubah Nabobs &c of Sera Vide Orientalia Narrative in 1808

N° 3 Another Account of the Origin & History of Serah

from the Mharatta Account received from Venkatrow Despondeah of Penmacondah said to have been Communicated to him by the Despondeah of Serah

November 1801

Translated by C. V. Boria

Formerly the District of Serah was overgrown with Jungle when Achoota Roy & Ristna Roy Kings of Anagoondy living at Sanoogoonda one of their Officers named Rangapa[x2] of the tribe of Budar having cleared away the Jungle & woods built a village named Ruttangeery, having difference with an inferior Pollegar of Tavarragara & Bookkapatam; two of his Cow Keepers Davangar & Serah[x1] settled & brought the Rajas Cattle to graze on the Land, close to Beedee Debbee near to the present Fort of Serah, & at first made a hedge Inclosure to secure the Cattle, but by permission of their Raja they next built there a small Village named Davangah Serah -

After these four heads had settled in this Village one certain day the Badar of Ruttangary came to hunt in this Jungle; one of his dogs being checked by a hare, he concluded with himself that this Land was of the male kinde & therefore resolved to build a Fort thereon — It was begun and three parts of the Fortifications were soon finished & Com with two great Wells within the place, his people were finishing the remaining part of the work, when Ramaraw Calla-Cawn Subadar of Deckan advanced
A.D. 1644 with a great Army from Bejapore & Captured Serah in the Fusly year 1054[x3] After he had governed this country for some time Ambajee Narain Muzumoondar & Podalee Lingapa came with an army from Hydrabad & having

[x1] They are both descended from Chondompa the first of the Nizam Shahee Brahmens who accompanied Sultan Mahmood from the Bejapoor Country into the Carnatic -

[x2] For the origin of this Family see the Accounts of Hidgaull. Ruttangeery Doodanee & Canara Collee my other Accounts is said to have come to Deckan in 1065 Fusly or 1655 being 11 years latter

A.D. 1651

having severely punished the Dakneees in several Actions placed a Garrison in the Fort in the Fusly 1061 & after appointing Mullick Jahane Leeder as Soobadar departed to their Country --

During the Government of this Soobadar he built the outward Mud Wall & brought many Raiders & other Inhabitants to populate the place, About this time Aulum Geer Padshah having Advanced with his Army to Aurungabad the Deckan encamped at Brummapore near Pondrapore with a view to his operations in reducing Beejapore. -

Beejapore or Vejayapore had for many Years been under the Duckanee Sultans; Seekanders & Alleeauders Padshahs of the Patan, after they succeeded to the state, as presided to Aulum Geer by their Ambassadors that the affairs of their Government had gone into disorder by the misconduct of their Vazeer Caisar Caun, who obeyed not their Orders, whereby the State would go to ruin very speedily unless some remedy was applied & requesting him to come speedily with an Army & that they would deliver over to him the Charge of the Government. -

The Padshah Aulum Geer on receiving this invitation sent an Army amounting to 125000 well provided with Ammunition & Stores under his Generals Bahauder Jawn & Ranamast Caun; but the Dakenee Padshahs having in the mean time been reconciled to their Vazeer, called into their presence the Saunore Cau Delall Caun; the Cadapa Cau Sontaje Godjadar, Danajee Jadhaw, Balakee Caun, Vaganagara Dan Naick, Pilla Naick & other Chiefs as well as Seevajee Rajas & treating them with the honors of Battle &c. said to them "the Army of the Enemy is approaching & you are well wishers of the state, "Repulse the Foe & defeat their troops in war; we shall then shew you more "favor, grant additional Jagueers & Honorable Dresses. --

Agreeable to this Order all these Chiefs consented in a fierce War, & Aulum Geer Paudshah was obliged repeatedly by post to send more troops to reinforce his

* It will here be recollected that this Account of the causes of the Invasion is from Gaddum & handed down from the perfidious & envious Jesuits & Lebb out among the followers of the Padshah in excuse of his Ambitious Warfare. --

** This Account of the Deckanee Chiefs is ourselves but I suspect some error the Mharatta Chiefs & Peruvians appear with more effect; the Vishvanara Dan Naick after the fall of Beejapore distinguished himself by his adherence to the fallen Family & a memorable siege against Aurungzebe's forces. --

his Army as the War continued long, his forces suffered great loss, both Armies having repeated by come to Action & great numbers having fallen on his side; After much slaughter in several Actions during a War of nine Years Aulum Geer finding his Army had not reduced the Enemy yet but still suffered great loss, he determined to take a severe revenge & publickly detest the very name of the Dakence Padshahs for their treachery in calling off his Armies, after having invited them in friendship to come to his assistance ——

The Padshah then assembled a vast Army of about two Lacs of Horsemen with Rajapoots, Patans, Voodeypoors & Jayagore people; & a body of five thousand select Velayatie Soldiers, Arabs by Nation, with Warlike Instruments & Stores Sollarnal Jajanauk, Jajayabe Rockets, Ratilas & other Ornance, he advanced with this numerous Army by Ordinary Marches & fixing his Standard Right of Bejapore near Bramma poore on the banks of the Beemaras he there encamped.

The Bejapoores having called in all their Chiefs advanced without the place provided with all kinds of Warlike Stores & Arms, & the war was renewed with vigor on both sides.

At this time an Officer named Seevajee Rajaw of Sattara was detached with forty thousand Horsemen who hanging sometimes on the Arrear, sometimes on the Advance plundered & harrassed the Bragers, baggage & followers of the Padshah's Army, in this manner he distressed the Army of Aulum Jaro very much & did a great deal of mischief upon which the Padshah sent Zoolfacar Cawn with a body of Troops with Orders to seize on Seevajee; after pursuing him on all sides of the Country from place to place as far as Soorat & Gogarat in Rajen Ghaat Seevajee not being able any longer to get off was brought to action & defeated; & after this he no longer appeared in the field. On the dispersion of their party Seevajee's son Sumbagee* fled to Parnalc whither Zoolfacar Cawn followed him & took him prisoner after much resistance and slaughter on both sides when they

* This Account of Seevajee is very inaccurate, the Story of Sumbagee & his reply to Aurungzebe is one of those popular romantic Stories that are dispersed frequently thro' these Countries with many variations & sometimes attributed to several himself, it forms the Subject of a Dramatic representation & follows in their Consequence as the Brahmen is they seem to derive Consolation in preserving these Memorials of their Ancient independance.

they were carrying him off prisoner his wife died: 2 days after Zoolfacar Cawne with his Detachment rejoined the Army of Aulum Geer & going directly to the Paudshahs reported to him after the usual prostrations called Nudrah & Nasselemat "That his forces had conquered the Enemy; Seevagee "no longer appeared; & his son Sumbajee was taken & brought prisoner" The "hearing this the Paudshah rejoiced exceedingly & ordered that his Picture should be "brought him as he could not bear to see the face of so Turbulent a person - Accord"ingly the Painter drew his likeness & presented it to the Padshah which when "he beheld he said "It would be wrong to destroy a man so renowned for valour "& courage" & ordered his Vazeers to make him a Musulman as he gave him his life; the Vazeers accordingly advised Sumbajee to turn Musulman who at first refused; but at last he said "that he would become Musulman "if the Padshah consented to give his daughter in Marriage" upon hearing this the Padshah ordered him to be hacked to pieces with a Carpenters Adze for his presuming to speak so irreverently; the Daughter of the Padshah hearing of this went to acquaint her father "that he must not put her husband to "death" the Padshah endeavored to pacify her by many Arguments, but she would not be prevailed upon & declared "that she was his Wife & that he was her husband" the Padshah then ordered his servants to bring the Mharatta Chief before him but they acquainted him that "Sumbajee had suffered according to the Royal Command" this Message being heard by his Daughter she fell into tears & put herself into Mourning; upon enquiry finding that Sambajees had left a Wife & Sons she sent for them & brought up the boy as her own Son, Aulum Geer named him Sahoo Raja.

After this the Paudshah encamped near Brampore & continued the War with the Dakneses for 2 Years; The Army of Beejapore being at last defeated Aulum Geer pursued them as far as Beejapore; they retired into the Fort which he invested on all sides & laid close siege to it for a Year; the Showers of Cannon balls & Rockets were so incessantly kept up

* Sambo was taken A.H. 1100 or A.D. 1690 - This infant Son Sahoo was taken Now in the following Year by Ramrauze (a Now person that occasion honored with the title of Zoolficcar Cawne - the Dedication Signor Raja at the Mogul Court & the Right granted him of a Choute of the Revenues of Decan is a pleasing Story (written in Mharatta Characters) & encouraged from Political Motives -

upon by the besieging Army as the Place that the Heavens were obscured Peoples could not see through them, great numbers were slain, in this time Dalal Cauno of Saunore & the other Patans of Cuddapah betraying the secrets of their Master delivered up Allee Adil Padshah's Cauno the Vazier, to Sultan Geer the Fort being thus taken by their treachery Sultan Geer granted Bagadesheta to the Saunore People—

It is said that when the Padshah came in to examine the Fort the God Vansmloo threw stones at him & called out "he had no business to invade their" Sultan Geer retired without the Place in the house of Savay Cauno, whose brother Cauna he appointed Dasmooke of the Soobe of Beejapore & Hoolkarao Cauno as Subadar or Governor of the Soobas—

Soon after this when he marched against Vaganagara he granted Jagees to Damajee Jadhoo & Santajee Gorpadas, they then marched and invaded Vaganagara & Sultan Geer Padshah departed this life in the Fusly of 1095[x1]

The Padshah during his life time had kept in concealment his Eldest Son Bahauder Shah, his other Sons Shamud & Cambaksh were sent to conquer the Payen Ghaut towards Chunjee; but Bahauder Shah came with an Army & his two Brothers fell in this way & a vast number of their Troops were slain— Soon after Bahauder Shah dies of sickness & was succeeded by his Son Bahauder Bakhsh, he advanced with an Army from Delhi to conquer the Carnatic attended by several Chiefs, among whom were Chenloo Chemna, Casim Cauno, & Dulush Cauno & many others when he was returning after the Eduction of the Deckan looking on Seerah as a convenient place for the Capital of the Carnatic, he left Casim Cauno there as Soobadar in the Fusly 1096[x2] & Chenloo Chemna to settle the Renas - all business who afterwards introduced an Arrangement of Offices according to the Royal Institution of Management in their own Country viz

He

[x1] Aurungzebe died A.D. 1706 or the Fusley Years 1116 an inaccuracy runs thro' all the dates

[x2] Wrong another error Casim Cauno being appointed by Aurungzebe immediately after the taking of Beejapore & Hyder Golcondah was reduced

	He made up the Estimates of Monthly Expences since he was
1 Buckshee	Sabalary Heads & prosecuted the Accounts for the Bucar in his
	Office by which the Cash Keeper issued the Payments -
	The Head Bucarras usually attached to the different Offices as
2 Padshanjee -	Chief of the Cutcheries to report all News, Intelligences, Transactions
Bucarra -	in different places & Offices he was an officer of some importance
	under the Mussulman Government -
3 Jawab-nauvees	From him answers to all Letters from the Districts Cusbahs &
	which were left in his Office -
4 Vakeels	An Ambassador or Agent -
5 Rachwalla	An Officer who employs Watchmen upon all goods & Merchan-
	-dize for their Security -
	An Officer employed by the Government to attend the Governors
6 Vakeeya Nauvees	Chiefs and Officers & to communicate intelligences of whatever passes
	or that he observes of their Designs & Discourses -
	To this Officers private Notice & Information of all Affairs relating to
7 Cooseya Nauvees	the Country was sent which he communicated accordingly
	whence the Name Secret Writer or Private Secretary
	There were different Ranks of Munsubdars from the Command
	of one thousand to that of twelve thousand - A Munsubdar of one
	thousand horse was allowed a Pension of twenty Loos of Dams
8 Munsubdar	p^r Month the Exchange is stated at the Rate at 1000 Dams for 13
	Annas at this rate it amounts to Rupees 865 6/4. The Munsubdar
	of one thousand for this Pension from the Country adjacent to him for
	this Rank should maintain 500 Men always ready for the Field
9 Jemendar	Such as the Calabby, Vencatageery &c Chiefs
10 Desmook	
11 Desponda	
12 Sirnaid Goude	The Papers or Revenue will explain these Offices
13 Canoonga yee	
14 Talaiarabd Goude	
	These People have no immediate business with the Bucar but
15 Mannawar	were to aid the Bucar with Troops when necessity required & the
	situated. -

№ 6 Succession of the Soobadars of Serah

From that period
Communicated with the foregoing on Mharattas
& Translated by the same

	Fusley Year	A.D
1 Cassim Cawn [x1]	1096	1686
2 Futtish Cawn	1101	
3 Coorad Manoor Cawn	1107	
4 Dhakatta Manoor Cawn	1114	
5 Peedad Colla Cawn	1116	
6 Dawood Cawn [x2]	1117	1707
7 Ranad Colla Cawn (Saadut Colla Cawn)	1119	1709
8 Ameen Cawn	1121	1711
9 Yaleb Cawn	1123	
10 Dargaa Koolee Cawn	1124	
11 Abeed Cawn	1125	
12 Moolahavar Cawn	1126	
13 Darga Coolee Cawn	1130	1720
14 Abdook Rafsook Cawn [x3]	1131	1721
15 Tayar Mahomed Cawn	1132	1722
16 Nawab Deelar Cawn from	1134	
to	1166	1756

These were the Soobadars that governed Serah

A.D. 1757 In the Fusly 1167 being the Cycle Eleven [x4] in the months of Ryzak Ballajee Bajee Row Pudhanee having invaded this Country with an Army granted Colars in Jagoere to the Nabob Deelaver Cawn & Put a Garison of his own Troops into Serah & other Places

A.D 1761 In the Fusly of 1171 Vurshoo Cycle Bajsahut Jung with an army invested the Fort of Hofsacotta & not being able to take the place he inverted

Ryder

Cassim Cawn was appointed Phouzedar of Bejapore in the year of F. 1090 or A.D. 1682. Hofsat Cawn of Quatum Jung succeeded him in that & in the same with Futtish Cawn or Coorad Affier in the first Yr. of Dawd Cawn brought the Soobadarree of the Carnatic the year Zeppenteen Top Ladar of Dehan Saadut Colla Cawn [illegible] Zuzeedar Dewan of the Carnatic, hyrisholable the Ranad Colla Cawn mentioned in Abdook Rafsook was attacked by Tayar Mahomed Cawn who was sent by Chizam ul Mulk as Soobadar of Dehan A.D 1728 & F. 1138. Fully Nuck was slain on this occasion
The 1st Mharatta Invasion began the Year before 1756.

1 Buckshee — He made up the Estimate of Monthly Expences under [illegible] Military Heads & passed the Accounts for the Cercar in his Office by which the Cashkeepers issued the Payments.

2 Padshazees Harcarrah — The Head Harcarrah usually attached to the different Offices as Chief of the Guides to report all News, Intelligence & Transactions in different places. Offices he was an officer of some emportance under the Mussulman Government.

3 Jawabnauvees — From him answers to all Letters from the Destricts was made out which were left in his Office.

4 Vakeel — An Ambassador or Agent.

5 Rachwalee — An Officer who employs Watchmen upon all goods & Merchandize for their Security.

6 Valeeya Nauvees — An Officer employed by the Government to attend the Government Chief's in Office & to communicate intelligence of whatever passed or that he observed of their Designs & Discourse.

7 Cooseya Nauvees — To this Officer private notice & information of all Affairs related to the Country was sent which he communicated accordingly when the name Secret Writer or Private Secretary.

8 Munsubdar — There were different Ranks of Munsubdars from the Command of one thousand to that of twelve thousand. A Munsubdar of one thousand horse was allowed a Pension of twenty Loves of Pagodas p. Month. The exchange is stated at the Rate of 100 Pagodas for 135 Rupees at this rate it amounts to 7 Rupees 1056 ¼. The Munsubdar of one thousand for this pension from the Country assigned to him for this Rank should maintain 500 Men always ready for the Field.

9 Zemindar — Such as the Palaiary, Vencatageery &c Chiefs

10 Desmook

11 Despondar

12 Sirnaid Goude — The Chapter on Revenue will explain these Offices

13 Canoongoyee

14 Talaiarie Goude

15 Mannawar — These People had no immediate business with the Cercar but they were to aid the Cercars with Peons when necessity required & they [illegible] prated.—

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3 Coorad Mancor Cawn	1107	
4 Dhakatta Manoor Cawn	1114	
5 Prodad Colla Cawn	1116	
6 Dawood Cawn [*2]	1117	1707
7 Ranad Colla Cawn (Saadut Colla Cawn)[r]	1119	1709
8 Ameen Cawn	1121	1711
9 Jaleb Cawn	1123	
10 Darga-Koolee Cawn	1124	
11 Meed Cawn	1125	
12 Moolahavar Cawn	1126	
13 Darga Coolee Cawn	1130	1720
14 Mudook-Rasool Cawn [*3]	1131	1721
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Ryder

[*1] Cassim Cawn was appointed Phouzedar of Jeeyapore Carnatic A.D. 1686 & Dhakatt Cawn Mustuffa Jung succeeded him as Cassim is the same with Autush Cawn or Coorad Colla in the first List. Dawood Cawn was chief of the Soobadars of the Carnatic this Year & appointed Soobadar of Dchan. Saadut Colla Cawn [r] granted Fouzedar & Dewan of the Carnatic, he is probably the Ranad Colla Cawn mentioned [2] Abdool Rasool was attacked by Tayar Mahomed Cawn who was sent by Nizam ab Mulk as Soobadar of Dchan A.D. 1708 & A.D. 1738 Fatty Khan was slain on this occasion
The Mharatta Invasion began the Year before 1756.

Hyder to come to his assistance they uniting their forces to reduce the Fauss
The Sumit of Sreemunt named Mookhaddee Shroffetty a few days after
A.D. 1761 the Place for 20 days, being able no longer to resist entered into a negociation
was permitted to return to his country, the two Nabobs then marched & besieged
Serrah, Sreemunts Officer named Tayembuk Rust was prevailed on to leave
by Dindegol Venkat Row & Meerja Ismail Husain, & they placed their
troops in the Fort - From that time the Nabob Hyder Ally Caun held
A.D. 1766 it upto the Fasly 1176. -

In that year Sreemunt Madava Row Balab brought his
A.D. 1766 troops in the year 1176 or the Jaya Cycle & besieged the Fort which he
took from Sheer Alee Rajah Hyders Killadar ..

A.D. 1773 On the 9th of Bahoodun of Vrejaya Cycle Sippoo Sultan
Son of the Nabob Hyder Ally Caun having arrived with an Army &
besieged the Fort for 3 Months Bapoojee Scindia as Sumit of Sreemunt
defended the place & Sippoo was time beat off from the Assault at last
it was given upon terms. -

A.D. 1774 From the month of Vyshakh of Jaya Year to the 12th of
A.D. 1782 Margasera Month of Soolacroota Years Hyder Ally Caun ruled the
Country - Hyder dying on the Expedition into Palla Gaat was succeeded by
Sippoo who reigned from the month of Margasera of Soolacroota to the
A.D. 1791 11th of B: of Vyshak of Vedush Cycle

On that day Morey Punt Bukhar the General of Sreemunt Madava
Row & Murrain Row arrived on his Way to Seringapatam to join the Ar-
=my of Lord Cornwallis & General Medows. He received the Fort on terms & est-
=ablished a Garrison in it under Bapoo Row & Sreemunt as Aumil & then
rule lasted upto 11th of Bahoodun of Chitra Month of Parcid avee Cycle.

A.D. 1799 From that time Sippoos Officers ruled upto the 30th of the mon
of Chitra Month of Soddaroo Year - The Company then took possession
of the Country & established a Garrison in the Fort. -

* Vaya Cycle or 1766 but this Invasion being by the 3d Mharatta Army was commenced rather in the Year
of Shrimookha, Cycle Year or A.D 1767. -

Account of Giddaganhully

a Subordinate Tarraff of Serah

November 1801

The Ground where this Village now Stands was formerly covered with a thick Jungle. Chicka Timmah, Nemdasiah & Timmana three Brothers, Natives of Beyanagger, when the Moguls besieged that City fled with their Families & Cattle towards Rattingerry. On their arrival on the West of the Cusba Madalsor, they found a good watering place in this Jungle & the Three Brothers consulting together, cut down the Jungle & made there a Roopah (or Hamlet of a few Straw thatched Huts) inclosed with a hedge. they cut down the Jungle around the Roopah & brought the ground into cultivation. Soon after this, in the time of Tirraja-Raja-Rungapa-Naick of Hurtee, of the Tannistan of Rattingerry, complaint was made to the Rajah that some unknown persons had fixed themselves in this Jungle, & had cultivated the Ground near it without permission, the Rajah was displeased & ordered the three Brothers to be brought before him, on this occasion the Rajah expressed himself harshly to his Minister on his neglect, observing that as unknown people fixed themselves & cultivated this Ground & no Enquiry was made in his Dominion who they were & by what authority they ploughed the Soil, in like manner as Robbers plundered his Country no one would enquire into such enormities — The Minister then sent to the Amuldar of Cusba Madalsor & soon after the three brothers were brought to the Cacharee

The Rajah then called them near him, & asked whence they came & where they lived, the Brothers replied that when the

the Moguls besieging Beejanagur they had escaped with their families & having the reputation of the Rattingeery Samastan for Charity, they Race therefore chosen to go thither as a place of Refuge but on the way meeting a good place for water on the Pennaur they Had cut down the Jungle & been now cultivating there among the Jungles, having truly stated their circumstances to the Rajah, he was pleased with the Brothers & ordered them to build a Fort & permitting them to cultivate as much of the ground as Possible. Then Timmana asked of the Rajah how could he build a Fort without some assistance; on which the Rajah annexed some cultivated Ground to his Koopkah & the brothers took leave of the Rajah & went to their places. Some time after they built the Fort & gave it the name of Giddaganhully. They soon peopled the Village & continued to reside here.

After this the Rattingeery Poligar demanded from them a tribute which they submitted to, & from that time Timmana paid a Tribute of 60 Pagodas to Rattingeery. Timmana lived at Giddaganhully 10 Years.

After his death his Son Kariyapah an able manager took the charge of his Ancestors & was appointed in the room of his father, he paid Tributes to the Polligers. he managed for 56 Years. After his death his Son Timmana was appointed.

Some time after Dedawar Khan came & conquered all those Countries; when he came to Rattingeery the Poligar agreed to give up half his Country & Seat among those three, Dedawar Khan took possession of Seat & half the Country belonging to Rattingeery. Giddaganhully was continued under Seat under its former Possessor Timmana. On his death he left two Sons Rungapah & Chicka Timmah. Rungapah succeeded in the room of his father.

In

In this time the Mharatta Naunaujee Row invaded the Country with an Army & besieged Deelawar Khan in
A.D.1756 Serah. when Naunaujee Row took Serah the Giddagan-
hully Manager Rungapa was then dead & his brother Chu-
-ka Timmiah managed during the Government of the Mharat-
A.D.1761 tas till Hyder Naik came from Seringapatam & Pais siege to
Serah which he took after a siege of three Months from Bau-
-pe Scindia who held for the Mharattas-

Chuka Timmiah was Gouda of Giddaganhully for 30 Years, After his Death was Son Iriyapa held it in the Govern-
ment of Tippoo, after the English Bahauders took Seringa-
patam Iriyapa was Gouda of Giddaganhully—

"The Giddaganhully Account is ended"

N.B. This Account of a very Inferior District is given by way of Specimen of what are preserved in the Native of the Natives

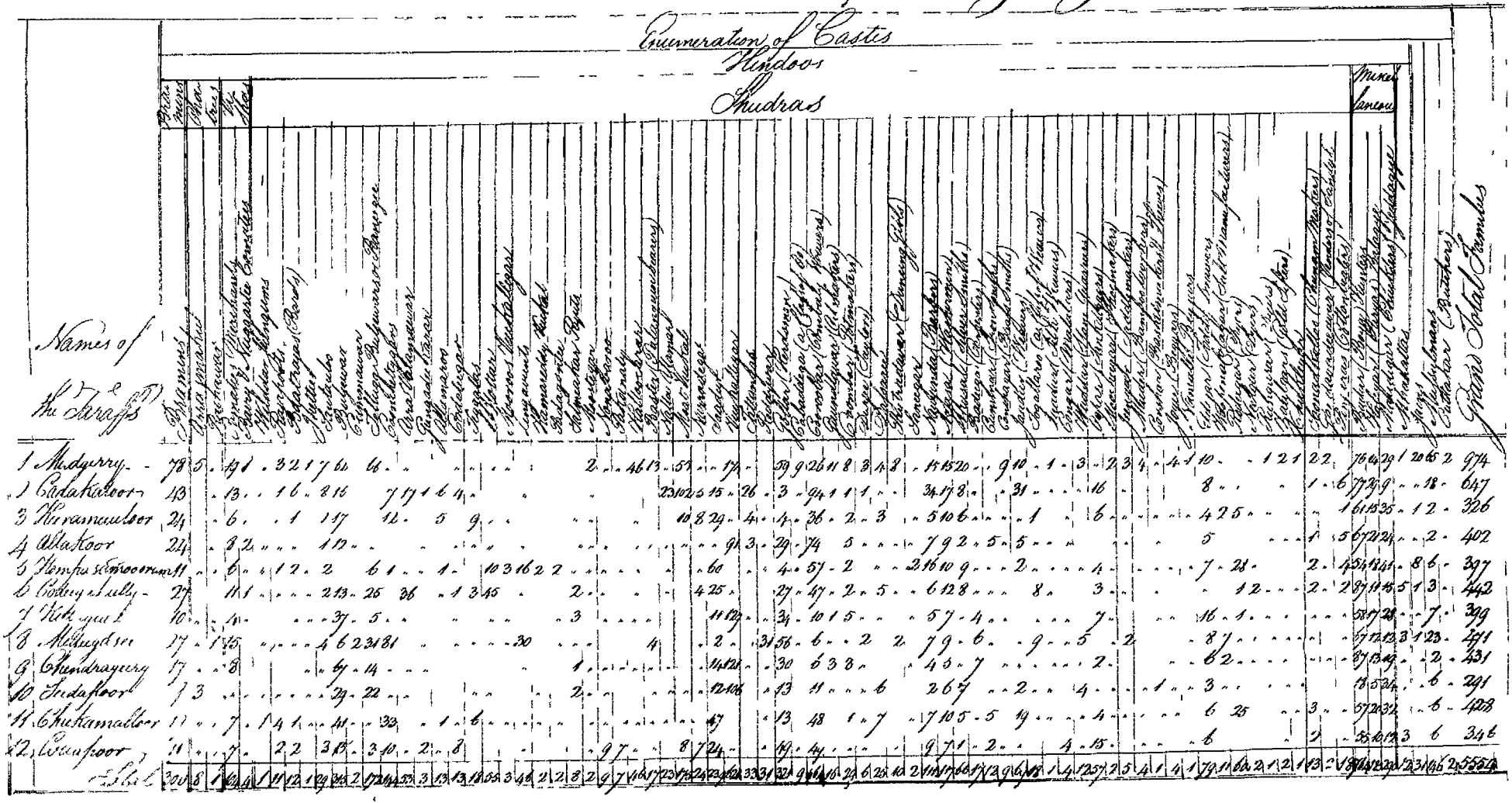
Mudgerry.

Summary of the Mudgerry District for the Year Roudree or A.D. 1800–1801

Communicated by the Amuldars &c at Mudgerry 1801

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttas	Water: Wells	Water: Ponds	Religious Establishments	Roads & Avenues: Sugarcane or Shoots	Roads & Avenues: Hedges or Plantations	Roads & Avenues: Mundaries	Roads & Avenues: Groves or Gardens	Revenues derived: Cocoanut (Oil mills)	Revenues derived: Toddy	Revenues derived: Sugarcane Mills	Revenues derived: Bullock Sledges for Sugar	Revenues derived: Bullock Carts for Sugar	Revenues derived: Sugarcane Wheels	Revenues derived: Sugarcane Kilns	Revenues derived: Salt Beds	Revenues derived: Gardens	Revenues derived: Tobacco	Revenues derived: Rice	Houses: Brick Houses	Houses: Straw Houses	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: Various Professions	Families: Shopkeepers	Families: Total
1	Mudgerry	21	25	29	17	46	..	23	7	4	9	14	2	80	15	2	3	25	188	15	5	1	..	4	302	1	92	295	141	219	605	974
2	Indakakoor	14	9	20	3	23	1	6	3	12	12	8	..	8	17	..	2	101	353	34	1	..	2	4	621	..	127	748	220	349	78	647
3	Heramgulsoor	11	16	19	8	27	1	11	5	10	10	..	..	7	10	..	..	27	204	5	2	..	3	..	302	..	31	333	119	191	26	336
4	Allakoor	14	26	14	26	40	..	6	6	6	19	13	..	9	9	1	..	60	152	7	5	..	..	3	360	..	63	423	107	207	88	402
5	Hompasamoodrum	7	5	9	3	12	1	..	5	7	16	..	..	5	10	..	..	54	183	10	2	..	..	..	323	..	71	394	119	167	105	397
6	Codegahully	9	6	11	4	15	..	2	5	3	5	5	..	8	12	..	1	36	216	7	2	..	2	4	444	..	53	497	154	196	92	442
7	Killaguilly	7	22	21	8	29	..	2	3	14	7	4	..	8	7	..	1	17	268	5	3	..	..	7	358	..	41	399	221	147	31	399
8	Mudgeelsee	24	18	23	19	42	..	24	5	14	20	5	1	22	9	..	1	26	193	7	3	..	..	1	422	..	79	501	160	176	135	471
9	Chendragerry	24	25	31	18	49	.	10	8	11	26	6	.	14	5	1	3	14	238	11	1	..	..	28	385	..	52	437	261	143	27	431
10	Seedapoor	11	28	34	5	39	..	15	4	10	3	3	..	1	6	..	..	9	144	2	..	..	..	11	229	..	47	276	147	121	53	291
11	Chuckamallcoor	14	15	18	11	29	..	6	12	6	41	1	..	10	10	..	..	44	234	7	..	..	..	..	428	..	64	492	167	177	84	428
12	Collapoor	14	17	16	15	31	..	11	4	10	3	2	..	13	7	..	..	37	183	9	..	..	2	..	326	..	43	369	133	152	61	346
	Total	170	211	246	138	382	3	116	67	107	171	68	3	195	117	4	11	450	2600	111	31	1	9	62	5000	1	763	5674	1913	2245	1333	5551

Shanashoomar of Mudgerry continued



Account of Mudgerry

Collected on the spot & Translated
in September 6th 1803 by
C. V. Boria Bramine

A.D. 1379 In the year of Sallevahan of Sedardee* Cycle year in the Government of the Rayaloo at Beejanagur a Bramin called Ramalingia held the Office of Shanboag & Goude of Beejavaram, Hearing that Soorvenap Moora Goud had come from Charoobeedery in consequence of some misfortune that had happened to him & resided at Toongaty 1 Cos distant from Mudgery Ramalingia went in person to that place, & brought him to his village advising him to settle as a Ryut with him in place of being in that obscure place — Soorvenap Goude accordingly remained in that situation at Beejaveram for 25 Years & A.D. 1404 died in the Year of Sallevahan Cycle year Savana* — His son Mary Goude succeeded in his father's place & affairs, which he managed for 50 Years improving considerably the estate & cattle that his father had left; he died in the Year Sallevahan A.D. 1451 of the Cycle year Bhava; his son Bora Goude remaining under the protection of the Shanboag's descendants of Ramalingia, with their consent took the charge of Garmoring the State of Cultivation & other Revenue business of the District, besides the hereditary duties & possessions of his father — He performed those duties in a very satisfactory manner, increasing the wealth & resources of the Country by his prudence & skillful management —

His Master receiving an Order from the Beejanagur Rayaloo to send some troops to the Presence the Shanboag who managed that little district at the time, having much confidence in the integrity & fidelity of Bora Goude (now tried for a long time) sent him in Command of 500 Peons to Beejanagur; upon his arrival at that Capital Bora Goude paid his respects to the Rayaloo & by his prudence very

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* The years of the Era are here investigated by computing backwards from the first mentioned year in the Original A.D. 1600 — & taking the cycle years & the number of elapsed Years of each Life. —

* In this year Sedharadee A.D. 1302 or A.D. 1379 Hurryhuer Rayaloo the second succeeded to the Throne of the now City of Beejanagur built in A.D. 1343. — This Account & that of Maddayasee following supply the defect we have hitherto had, of conciseness in confirming the extent of the new System of Administration and Fixtures, introduced at this period, by the first King of a new Dynasty, immediately after the Subversion of the Ancient Kingdom of Telinganas by the Invasion of the Mussulmans — there is reason to suspect that it was only a branch or improvement of that received anciently throughout that extensive Government, & perhaps all India. —

very soon effected whatever had been recommended to him by his employers, & obtained the favor & good will of the Rayaloo, who highly approved of his conduct. The Rayaloo at this time granted him the title of Mokalagonta, Mooleccherma, Mookana ayga Cholumbhary & appointed him the Charge of the Naeds Goudaship & Carpatam of the Beejavaram Jaroos & sent him back to arrange the affairs of his Desh. Bora Goude returned to Beejavaram with the Royal Orders & employed his late Master in the Office of Shanboag took the Revenue Charge into his own management which he executed unmolestedly for 60 years, he departed from this World in the Latter Year [ ] of Cycle Year Bhavay; his son Chickapa by favor of the Government possessed the Country as far as Sollakara; he was called the Ryuls for 57 years the greatest & best Polligar & died in the Sallen. Year

A.D. 1511 of the Cycle Year Prajapaty.—

Some time before the death of this Raja some Merchants with Cattle loaded with grain came on their journey to the place where the town of Mudgherry now stands, it was then a Jungle & they encamped there intending to rest for a few days— There was a Linguem here which lay buried in earth until a Cow inspired no doubt by the Deity used to wash every day with her Milk till the earth melted away by these showers & appeared at last unconcealed, One of the drivers of this Party, finding this Linguem half buried in the ground, looking on it as a common stone, collected more stones & placed them on a level with the Linguem to place his Pots upon for dressing his victuals, but by the wonderful presentation the burning Linguem a Whirlwind arose which destroyed the Cooking implements & driving the flames upon the tents consumed them in an instant, The unfortunate Bullock Driver dreading his Masters displeasure for keeping a fire so near the Tents ran to extinguish the flames with water or any other means & was burnt in the raging fire which it was impossible for him to quench —

The Master of the Party was much dismayed by this Calamity & on the succeeding night was acquainted in a dream by the God of the cause of this misfor-

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* Creation & Great Good Chief.

For the other instances in these papers of Jaggernaut's removes to the conquests of Naig now Rayaloo and the place the Linguem Worship had apparently prevailed in these Countries, that the Temples had become Hallas &c gone waste, & were overrun with Jungle, in consequence of some revolution yet not sufficiently explained

The figures by race of Chiefs & Temples discovered in the Jungle & restored by the new race of Cultivators whom the Rajas encouraged to bring the lands into use again.

& in their known language also appears on some of the Ancient Monuments in this District see page 306

It was then advised to build a Pagoda, over the Lingom & to establish there some person to see Worship performed in like manner as the Hindoos do in other places —

On the following Morning this Merchant made a vow before all his followers that he would build a Pagoda for that Lingom on his return from this Journey from the profits of his Voyage, he thence proceeded on his business & made an immense advantage in disposing of his goods, On his return he built a temple above the Lingom & caused his Companions on the Journey to give a share likewise of their profits to defray the expences of the usual ceremonies to the God & employed some of the neighbouring village people to overlook in his absence his Servants & see that they caused the ceremonies to be performed — About this time the Son of the deceased Chickapa Goud named Heera Goud succeeded to his father's place he managed with great reputation; In his time some Cow keepers carrying a flock of Sheep to feed in the Jungle where now the Town of Mudgeery stands observed one day a sheep running down from the hill dripping wet from a pond upon the hill, this led them to examine it more narrowly & they found there several Tanks or ponds which they reported immediately to the Raja Heera Goud — The Polligar then came himself one day, with his retinue to examine the Hill of Mudgeery & being satisfied with the ponds & other conveniences which he found there, he immediately caused many Camatties or Pioneers to be employed to destroy the surrounding Jungle & then built the Droog & Batteries on the Hill & the Lower fort & Town below placed a garrison on the Droog & other Works for the Defence of the Town. — From that period this place was made the Capital; the Rajah residing here with his family the town was peopled by Inhabitants of all Trades & Castes collected from the surrounding Countries; This Raja ruled the Country for 61 Years altogether & died in the Salleeva hana year 1495 in the Cycle year Angeradoo. —

A.D. 1572

His Son Moomadee Chickapa Goud ruled for 36 Years & died in

A.D. 1608

Heelanka Cycle Year — His Son Suppa Goud was next acknowledged in the Samastan

Samastan, by his valour he conquered the District of Chennaroyadroog &
AD 1633 ruled it in addition to his former possessions for 25 Years; he died in the Tremoo
Cycle year -

He was succeeded by his son Keera Gouda who ruled for 31 Years & departed this
AD 1664 life early in the Crodee Cycle year - His sons Rama Gouda & Timma Gouda with
the Samstan for 15 Years to the Cycle year Calleyuktee when Dawaraza the
Dalvoy of the Mysore Rayah Chickadawaroy Vodars in consequence of some diff
-erences with them marched from Sreerangapatam with his Army & captured
Town & Fort of Mudgheery after a Siege of nearly one Year in the Salliveha
AD 1678 Year 1600 & in the Cycle Year Callayuktee & established a garrison on the Droog
he then carried the Gouds with their families Prisoners to Sreerangapatam & pre
-sented them to his Master Chickadawaroy Vodaroo -

The Vodaroo of Mysore being a very benefecent & good Rayah released the
from Confinement & sent them back to Mudgeery granting that District as a
=heer for their subsistence valued at 4000 Pagodas yearly -

The Districts formerly in possession of the Mudgheery Poligar on the day they
duced by the Mysore Kings were 1st Cusba Mudgheery - 2d Mudgeery -
& 3d Chinnaroydroog -

On the Decapitation of Mudgheery the Dalwoys Dawaraza by orde
Chickaroya Vadaroo granted the Village of Garunee as an Agraharom for
the Roya Vadaroo to the Brahmins & appointed Dodca to manage the conquered
Country in which employment he continued for 7 Years up to Cycle year Chaya -

Bangalore Kunja then succeeded him & he continues for 12 Years, d
=ring his management he built the Pagodas & Gopuram of Venkataramana
Swamy in the Town of Mudgeery he also made the Caaz Baag or Gard
within the Inclosure of the Petta wall or Sharpana which produces all th
Kinds of fruits that are reared in the Garden at Bangalore; the inhabitants o
there were 7 Gardens at this place equally good in the Government of the Mysor
Rayahs but which were entirely destroyed by Tippoo

Kunjaraya

Nunjarajiya resigned the employment & delivering the Charges to Co-
-maraja went to Seringapatam — In his management he took down the mud
Fortifications on the Hill & rebuilt it with Stone; he also built a Mahall in the
Fort & the Pagoda of Mall Iswar in the town; he managed for 9 Years; then
the Son of the late manager called Mullarajia was appointed in place of
his father & managed the District for 7 Years.

In the time of this manager Soladia the Jaste Son of Ramee Jourdo
in place of living quietly in his Jaghеer of Mudgerry employed his Peons to
plunder & destroy the neighbouring Country of the Curtaloo whereupon by
order of the Carstar this Mullarajia took Mudgerry & annexed it for many
Years to the Districts of Mudgherry; then the late manager Dodia assembled
some Badau Peons & took the place from the Peons of Mysore they however ad-
-dressed a Petition to the Mysore Rajah; entreating to excuse them for captu-
-ring the Jagheer which had been given for their livelihood — The Mysore
Rajah permitted that they should retain Mudgerry for the subsistence of
Dodia as they owned their fault & considering it was not proper to resume what
had been once given away —

Then Timma Raja came from Mysore to Mudgherry & managed
for 12 Years; when Krishnaraya succeeded, who managed for 9 Years. —

Timmaraaze the Son of the late Timmaraja was afterwards ap-
-pointed to this duty from Mysore he managed for 9 Years; when Ruderajia
of the Jain Sect succeeded & was employed in this situation by Orders from the
Curtaloo; he managed for about 7 Years, when the father in law of Conda
Row named Narso Puntaloo came & took charge of the management for 7 Years
more. —

Towards the end of the Government of the Mysore Rajas Timma-
-raja & Dodaraja were appointed to manage this district; while they were in Of-
-fice in Mudgerry District a Mufsulman Inhabitant of Colar named Hy-
-der, who was originally a Servant of the Dalwayee Nunjarajia being pro-
-moted in command & ranks thro' the favor of his Master in reward of the

Treat

great trouble & danger he had incurred for his Master's service in several actions
when he had thus acquired absolute power & authority over the Country & troops,
quarrelling with his benefactor he proceeded to take possession of all the Cuddies
from the Servants of the Cutalloo, he then came to Mudgherry accompanied by
his Chief Officers Pradanee Vencapa & Meerja Saib & took this place after
A.D 1755 surrounding it for sometime, he then appointed Venkatasaw to manage the re-
-venues & Meerja Saib to command the forts - when they were in this distress Mee-
-ja Saib by Order of Hyder went against Mudgerry & took it from the Pollee-
-gars - After they had been 5 Years in the management Meerja Saib went
A.D 1760 Serah (which was likewise in their possession) on some public affairs when Ap-
-munt Madava Row advanced into this Country with an Army & captured
Serah taking thare Meerja Saib & some other Officers as Prisoners thence he
advanced to Mudgerry, plundered the town & Inhabitants & took the Hill Fort
A.D 1766 in the Cycle Years Vaya & on the 3d. of Soodom of Palgoonum Month from
the Agents of Meerja Saib who was still prisoner in his Camp; he left
a garison in the town & Droog appointed Lechmun Punt to manage both
the Revenue & fort at Mudgherry & then marched towards Seringa-
-patam; Having made peace with Hyder he returned to his own Country

Lechmun Punt held this District for the Mharattes for 7 Years
when Tippoo brought his troops against Mudgherry and took it from
A.D 1774 Lechmun Punt in the Jaya Cycle years, he installed Pradanee Vencapa in
the Revenue affairs & Dodia in the Killadarees, they managed about 3 Years
when Venkata Narsia as Aumil & Syde Gafferoodeen as Killedar were appoin-
A.D 1781 from the Noozoor who managed up to the Plava Cycle year for 5 Years nearly,
then Raja Pilla as Aumil & Palla Cawn as Killadar came, but after one Ye-
Hyder discharged only the above Aumil & sent Meer Goolam in their room -
A.D 1784 Killadar & Amuldar continued in Office up to the Cycle years Ela vanga for 3
Years Hyder marched to Conquer the Payen Ghaat where he died near Ah-
A.D 1782 -boor in the Cycle Year Shoobacrootoo & Tippoo was acknowledged in the Govern-
-ment of his father, He dismissed the Aumil & Killadar & appointed in their room

Sy[illegible]

Syed Ibrahim & Mahomed Cawn, they managed for 2 Years At this time Tippoo being dissatisfied with the former Regulations altered & reformed the Method of management & introduced a new system of management of his own invention, According to this he arranged or divided his Dominion into Tookdies to which he gave new names in his own language. In these to Mudgherry now called Fallahabaud was annexed a Country of 6 Lac Pagodas of which it was made the Capital head, or Jaya Hukomnashee, he appointed Mahomed Ysuff as Chief Civil Officer & Ysuff Abdoola Beg to the Sadar Cachary or Military Department, at the same time Sera was made a Tookdie under Mudgherry –

When the Company's Army came up the Ghaats to besiege Seringapatam
A.D 1791 Balaunt Row Tola a Mharatta Officer came with a force & invested the fort of Mudgherry, Fatta Hyder was detached from Seringapatam with some troops to relieve the place Von approaching near, Balaunt Row Tola being informed thereof by report immediately moved & encamped near Haulloor four Cos East from the place – Fatta Hyder pursued him to Haulloor Attacking the Party which was of 600 Horse & 2000 Peons defeated the Tola who escaped from the action with only 20 Horsemen of all his people to the Grand Army of Hurry Pint Putka – After this when Tippoo made peace with the three Allied Powers & sent them to their own Dominions – he appointed Hair Hydar as Soubadar for the Busba of Mudgeery of 10000 Pagodas annual Revenue; he only managed for one Years – Tippoo discharged the Amildar & Killadar & appointed Bahader Cawn as Aumil & Takkey Beg to Command the Troops, He then separated this district from the Cacharee of the Ysoph, Attaching to it a district of 40000 Pagodas Revenue gave the management to the above Cawn whom he Ordered also to collect the Nazaranee – Bahader Cawn exacting payment of the Nazaranee forcibly from the Inhabitants the whole Country was thereby ruined –

This Aumil was employed for 2 Years when Meerza Alley Beg & Surrildar & Takkee Beg Killadar were appointed for this District who managed for 3 Years – Then Meerza Alley as Amildar & Alley Cawn as Killadar were appointed who remained in Office for one year, upto the Pongala Cycle year – –

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great trouble & danger he had incurred for his Master's service in several Actions
when he had thus acquired absolute power & authority over the Country & troops,
quarrelling with his benefactor he proceeded to take possession of all the Guddies
from the Inwants of the Curtalloe; he then came to Mudgherry accompanied by
his Chief Officers Shadanee Vencapa & Meerja Saib & took this place after
A.D. 1755 surrounding it for sometime; he then appointed Venkatasiva to manage the
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a garrison in the town & Droog appointed Lelchmun Punt to manage both
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when Tippoo brought his troops against Mudgherry and took it from
A.D. 1774 Lelchmun Punt in the Jaya Cycle year; he constituted Shadanee Vencapa in
the Revenue affairs & Dodia in the Killadarees; they managed about 3 Years
when Venkata Narsia as Aumil & Syde Gaffercodeen as Killedar were appoin
A.D. 1781 from the Moozoor who managed up to the Plava Cycle year for 5 Years nearly;
then Raja Polla as Aumil & Polla Cawn as Killadar came, but after one Year
Hyder discharged only the above Aumil & sent Meer Goolam in their room
A.D. 1785 Killadar & Amuldar continued in Office up to the Cycle year Kavanga for 3
Years. Hyder marched to Conquer the Payen Ghaut where he died near Ana
A.D. 1782 -door in the Cycle Year Shoobacrooloo & Tippoo was acknowledged in the Governe
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When the Company's Army came up the Ghaats to besiege Seringapatam
1791 Balaunt Row Soka a Mharatta Officer came with a force & invested the fort of Mudgherry; Tatta Hyder was detached from Seringapatam with some troops to relieve the place & on approaching near, Balaunt Row Soka being informed thereof by report immediately mounted & encamped near Maulloor four Cos East from the place— Tatta Hyder pursued him to Maulloor & attacking the Party, which was of 600 Horse & 2000 Peons defeated them Soka who escaped from the action with only 20 Horsemen of all his People to the Grand Army of Hurry Punt Puttia— After this when Tippoo made peace with the three Allied Powers & sent them to their own Dominions— he appointed Meer Hyder as Sooba-dar for the Busha of Mudgeery of 10000 Pagodas annual Revenue; he only ma-naged for one Year— Tippoo discharged the Amildar & Killadar & appointed Bahader Cawn as Aumil & Takkey Beg to Command the Troops; He then separated this district from the Cacharees of the Asoofs, & attaching to it a district of 40000 Pagodas Revenue gave the management to the above Cawns whom he ordered also to collect the Nazaranee— Bahader Cawn exacting payment of the Nazaranee forcibly from the Inhabitants the whole Country was thereby ruined—

The Aumil was employed for 2 Years when Meerja Ally Beg Sumildar & Takkee Beg Killadar were appointed for this District who ma-naged for 3 Years— Then Meerja Ally as Amildar & Ally Cawn as Killadar were appointed who remained in Office for one Year, up to the Bengala Cycle year.—

In that year Tippoo dismissed these Officers & appointed Saud
Husain to the Amuldaree of Revenue business & Shaik Husain to the Hilla
-daree of the Fort. In the time of whose management the Honble Company's Ar
- my marched from Madras against Sheerangapatam & Tippoo Sultan was kill
in the storming of that City on the 30th of Bahoolom of Chitra Month in
A.D 1799 the Cycle Years of Seedardee

The Dominion of Tippoo being conquered, one third of the King
-dom was given to Krishna Raja Vadeyar descendant of the former Mysore
Rajas, from that period Mudgerey District belonging to Mysore the
Rajas Amuldars & other Officers coming to this Place in the Month of
Aushadom of this Current Year & received Charge of the Public business
from those employed by the deceased Sultan —

Colonel Dalrymple on his marching thro' this District to
the Toongabudra placed a garrison of Sepoys here to take care of the
Since which time to this day Amuldars for the Mysore Rajah conti
to manage the Revenues & the Company's troops garrison the Fort —

Account of the Building of the Fortifications of Mudgerry

1774 From the Cycle Years Jayap Y Mummadee that the Bahader took the fort of Mudgherry the Fortifications of the Droog Y Lower fort were built or repaired with Chunam Y proper Stones in place of the old buildings
1799 destroyed continued at different times to the Cycle Year Seedardee when Tippoo was slain. –

Pella Y Droog The Pella Y Droog of Mudgerry is situated Y Cos East from Seeraah; the Town is North of the Droog; between both is the lower Fort well built of Chunam Y Stone; there are 12 different walls Y 15 Gates from the Lower fort to the Coombee situated on the Highest point of the Hill. –

Particulars of the Buildings in the Payan Killa or Lower Fort

The Rampart inclosing the foot of the hill is called the Lower Fort has 3 Gates – 1st. Bundee Timmanee Bagallee – 2d. Rattee bagallee 3d. Near Bagallee – There are in this Fort one Granary built of Stone – a Cutcherry Hall or Palace built formerly by Timmaraja Y an Apartment by Meer Saib; One line of Bazars built along the inside of the fort close to the Wall – There were also several houses which now are almost ruined – 2 Guns are placed on the Batteries of this fort; the Ditch of the Fort is not completed. –

There are three Pagodas in the Lower Fort viz.

1 of Ramaswamy
2 Hanoomunt
3 Seevoo

Pagodas in the Town or Pettah

1 Famous Pagoda of Venkatramen Swamy which has 3 Spires
2 Do Do of Mullaswara Do also with 3 Spires
3 Common Do of Choudaswara
4 Do Do Callomma
5 Do Do Hussavaswamy
6 Do Do Hanoomunt

There is also one Bustee of the Jain near but without the Pettah on the

Buildings on Droog

On the Droog are the following Buildings viz.

1 Anooga Bagalloo
2 Ayamanoo Vakelee
3 Vadra Kulloo Do not finished
4 Ratee Vakelee or Coopacondalloo Do — In this inclosure are a Mahall - 3 Magazines 4 Granaries, a Tanke & Guns.
5 Bakasoom Vakelee
6 Mysore Ratee Do — 1 Tanke a Ditch & 2 Guns
7 Bodoo Vakelee
8 Rungadam Vakelee
9 Vadra Kulloo Do not finished — 2 Guns
10 Gura Vakelee — 1 Tanke 2 Guns, 1 Terraced Mahall built by the Mha
11 Vadra Kulloo Do — 5 Water Ponds
12 Antaram Do — 2 Guns
13 Sylas Vakelee — 1 Mahall
14 Coombee Vakelees — 3 Ponds, 1 Gun - 8 Magazines - 1 Pagoda of
15 Gopaul Kistna Swamy -

Pettah

The Pettah is inclosed by a Sharpanga or Mudwall which has 3 Gates viz

1 Sanjeevarayan Vakelee . . On the East
2 Seapee Vakelee . . . . On the West
3 Pallatore . . . . . On the North

There are Six Pagodas - See the Preceding Page

Troops used to Garrison this Station & Different Governments

The Troops Employed in the different Governments for the defence of the Fort.

	Horse	Foot	Total
In the time of the Mysore Rajahs			
Horsemen	4000		
Carnatakom or Country Peons	"	12000	16000
In the Government of Hyder			
Carnatakom	"	2500	
Mussulmen Infantry	"	300	2800
By Tippoo			
Carnatakom	"	300	
Infantry	"	400	700
In the present Government			
Company's Sepoys	"	30	
Carnatakom	"	50	80

General Description of the District of Mudgerry.

Collated on the Spot by C. V. Borcia

Situation

Mudgerry District is bounded on the E. by Pennaconda on the S. E. by Ballapore, on the S. by Caratgara on the W. by Serah. On the N. by Ruttingery. and on the N. E by Pennaconda.

Divisions and Population

The District of Mudgerry is divided into 12 Taroofs — 382 Villages — 5549 Families — 5764 Houses — 67 Tanks — 107 Coontas & 171 Wells (See Canashoomary)

The Population of this Country will be about 27745* Men and Women

Soil &c

There are 3 or 4 Kinds of Soil as follows — 1. Cam-poo or Red 2. Cup-poo

* Estimating 5 to each house See Canashoomary page 282.

Productions

-poo or Clay – 3ly Corralloo or Brouny – 4thly Calloo or Stoney, which produce 4 different Kinds of good grain – Wheat, Paddy, Condoolloo, Pasaloo, Chenaloo, Cholloo, Oil Seeds – Horse Grain, Avaraz, Raggy, Joaree, Sazza & several other small grains – There are 62 Gardens some of them produce fruits, Plantains Dunimas Oranges – Guavas Rampulls Pumpulnas – Madal Mangoes – Figs – Grapes & such other Fruits as grow in the Soil of Bangalore – There are several Sugar Plantations or Gardens here –

Animals

The Jungle Animals are the same as in other Districts (except Elephants

Rivers

One Cos East from Mudgerry runs the River Pennaar or Punahnie which rises in Nundydroog, passes out of this District near Roddom Pennaconday; it soon after turns to the East & enters the Sea near Nellore A Smaller River the Jayamungalam rising in the Hill of Dawaroy at the foot of the Gut Narsumulloo passes 3 Cos East from Mudgerry & the Pennaar near Ootookoor of the Pennaconda District – The 3rd the Coonduru rising in Makellydroog passes 6 Cos East of Mudgerry between the Pennar & Jayamungalam joins the Pennaar above Voothoo

Hill Forts

The Principal Hill Forts in this District are as follows

1 Cusba Mudgerry	5 Chendragerry Droog
2 Goota Droog	6 Sattee Gulla Droog
3 Mudgerry	7 Nunundaroy Conda
4 Veerana Droog	8 Busmunghee

Minerals

There is some Iron found in this District and the Inhabitants manufacture it at the 4 Villages of

1 Jaranee	3 Cos N. E. of Mudgerry
2 Toongootoo	1 Do W. of Do
3 Coranzal	1 Do S. of Do
4 Sattee Pilly	1 Do S. of Do. — manufacture

Manufactures

The Weavers of this place make some fine flowered Cloths from 1 to 5 Pagodas value— Coarse Combaillies not exceeding 2 Rupees are also made.—

Cattle

The Bullocks of this Country are in value from 3 to 6 Pagodas

Language

3/4 of the Inhabitants talk the Canara & 1/4 part the Gentoo or Tellinga— the Ryots use the Canara in writing but the Revenue Sowars keep their Accounts in duplicate one Set in Canara & the other in Hindowee or Mharatta.—

Inhabitants

There are many Jains and several learned Pandits still remaining at Mudgerry— for an Account of the Tenets & Letters of the former See Particulars Notices of the Jain collected from the Gooroo at this place & their Priests at Bellicull.—

Account of the Land Measurement used in the Mudgherry District From the Shanbogue of Mudgessy

Compiled by C. V. Boria in September 1861

Lands are divided into two Kinds Nearavaree or Wet, & Buddal or Dry; formerly the Village Officers measured the lands under these heads & entered them in their books to be let out annually to the Cultivators.—

The method of Measurement follows

The Country people having no proper instruments for mensuration use a Bamboo or rope of 12 Guzoms or 24 Cubits* which is called Guddas & measure the Wet lands 5 Gudda's from East to West & 6 Guddas from North to South; this quantity of lands is called Vottallom & divided into 30 Coontas by multiplying the Guddas of the length by the breadth; Each Coonta contains 140 Guzoms at this rate, being 30 Coontas to a Vottallom, the total square Guzoms in each Vottallom being 4320 & 20 Vottallams make one Condagan.—

The Condagan is subdivided into small measures as follows.—

A Condagan consists of 2 Hottoocolagas
4 Nigalla
8 Chaladibballa
16 Vokalabibballa
20 Voffallas
40 Ellballas
80 Ballas
160 Emmanas
320 Vomanas
640 Aravanas
1280 Soligas
5120 Geedanas

Wet lands are divided into 3 Kinds 1st. 2d. & 3d. which are rented to the Inhabitants as follows.—

Nearavaree;... First Kinds

Paddy Grounds at 3 Pagodas P. Vottallum is 60 Pagodas P. Condagan
Raggy..... at 2 P. 80 is 40 P.

* Thus a Rope of 12 Guzoms Measured by an Ivory Foot rule & found to be 36 feet nearly in damp weather. Is that a Guzom nearly one Yard English.—

Beddal ground at 3 1/2 Pag.s P.r Vokallom is 70 Pag.s P.r Condaga
Nuts (Arack) 25 P.r do - is 500 do P.r do
Chollum 2 P.r do is 40 do P.r do
This is the usual rate of letting lands of the 1.st sort, in this Country the Pagodas are Cantarai -

- In many places the Circar people let the lands to the Inhabitants on an a- -ment of equal Shares first deducting 2 1/2 Colagom or Vokallom from each Cond- -ga; then they devide the remainder into two equal parts one for the Circar & the other for the Inhabitants; From the above deduction of 2 1/2 Colagoms the Circar reserve one Vokallom; & another Vokallom is divided among the Nyagars or Village Servants; the balance 1/2 Vokallom or one Ebballom is aga- divided into two Shares or Ballas, one of which is given to the Shanboag & the other to the Head Goude - In some places they deduct 3 1/2 Colagoms from each Condaga & give one Vokallom (taken in addition to the former quantity) to the Chuckleas or Chakaras; for which they pay annually a fixed mon- allowance to the Circar from 4 or 5 as far as 56 Pagodas annually accord- -ing to circumstances

For the Lands of the second kind when the Circar people divided the Amounts of the best land into 3 Shares for the second they take only 2 Shares for the third one Share, if the Crop is productive they fix accordingly. -

In the best lands the Soil of one Vokallom produces as far as 30 Vok- -loms of grain, the 2.d to 20 & the 3.d only from 10 to 15. -

In the season of cutting down the Crops they dispose of the Paddy at the rate of 5 to 6 Pagodas for a Condaga in other seasons for 3 or 4 Pagodas the Ragy Jeareg & other small grain they sell at from 4 to 6 - If it is higher they consider it a famine. -

For the Beddal or Dry Land they multiply the Quantity of the Nearam & the square Gazoms to each Vokallom, which is 1/2 200 & for the rents of a Vokall of dry they receive 4 or 3 times more than for the Vokallom of Wet Land. -

Lands Cultivated with Wheat & Chennaa they never let for rent; they divide the Increase into 3 Shares one to him who furnishes the Seeds one to the Cheare & the third to the Ryut, no money is paid for it, if the Circar furnish the Seed they get two Shares -

N. B. The measure called Croe or Coorodoo in Moors is the same with Kollam (Canara) & Toomoo (Telinga)

Historical Account of the Meedeegasee District

Collected from Terapaliah the Shanboag on the 1st October 1801

Translated by C: V: Boria

It is said that formerly the Country of Meedeegasee was covered with a very thick Jungle, some Merchants travelling this way from the Southern Countries to the North, a Man called Nedapa one of the Party kept a woman called Meedeegasee, who when they arrived here persuaded her lover to abandon his family & friends, & to take up his residence in this Jungle with her; he was persuaded by her to follow this advice as she had a considerable value of Money & Jewels; he accordingly forsook his family & Partners, & remaining here built a small village or Poplum near this hill in which he lived for 3 Years – While they resided here one Codalecaupoo a Naur-Goude* or Naugeeradee came from another Country & forming a connection with Meedeegasy caused her to turn off her former Gallant & by sweet words got all her riches, with which he was enabled to build the little fort of Meedeegasee & which he called after her Meedagasy Droog; this happened in the Sallevahan Year 1259 of Cycle year Eswara

AD 1337 –

He also built the Pettah with the Villages Yeeregapalee & Nalacompalee &c; & ruled for 41 Years with reputation; he cleared away all the Jungle in his time; he was married to two Wives Hauvarumma & Timmuma; he also made the Tank of Hoppacara; while he was employed about it the Polligar of Madagery Heera Chicka Goude came to visit the Naugeeradee; they after mutual embraces & compliments to one another & discoursing amicably a long time, then parted. When the Goude returned to his place, he washed his body & purified himself because the Polligar of Madagery had touched him during their conference; Heera Chicka Goude soon got notice of this & that the Naugeeradee had pursued

* The Nature of this Office is explained in the Account of the Carnatic Revenue Management – If the date hereon be correct it would appear that all these Districts began to be taken into occupancy about the period of the new Government being established at Beejanagur by Hurreyhur Raya Iog 1343 A.D. the same Prince who granted the Landed Property of the Soil in Canara & perhaps in other places & who first established the Raya Pukka & the Order of Management hereon are followed by the Rayeels –

purifieds himself by washing on account of his having touched him I was much incensed & immediately marched with all his forces to Meedegasee, assaulted the fort at Midnight got into the place, & put the Rajah to death, having thus captured the fort of Meedegasee he establisheds himself in that District in the Sa-
A.D. 1370 -lewahan year 1300 of Cycle year Calleeyookttee & ruled it for 40 Years without any disturbances from other Princes.-

At the Expiration of his life this Raja appointed his son Doda-
A.D. 1418 -ma Naick to succeed in the Sallewahan Year 1341 of Cycle year Veeca- who governed graciously & better than his father entertained many troops & pa-
-pleds his Country; He had a son called Emady Chickapa Goude, who was greater Warrior than all his Ancestors a man of Knowledge learned in the Sa- of the Hindoos & possessed great Skill in the art of Archery.*1

Dodala Naick died of Sickness after he had ruled for Years & his s- Emadee Chickapa Goude was acknowledged in his estate with the Cons- of his relations & Principal Officers in the Sallewahan Year *2 Cycle Ye-

He reigned with great reputation for 61 Years & encreased considerably Charitable endowments that had been granted by his Ancestors he acquire- good name in his Country superior to all his forefathers; He had a son ca- Moomadee Chickapa Goude a man of very great Merit, who after the d- of Emadee Chickapa Goude succeeded in his fathers Kingdom with the Con- of his relations & the Ministers- He made a great proficiency in the Cultivati- of the Liberal Arts, protected all the Old Servants & kept up the Ancient Cu- -toms- He reigned 41 Years very Charitably without opposition or disturban- & acquired a good name like his fathers; He kept a great number of troops his Service & repaired part of the Droog, encreased the population of his Country & kept it in good & exact Order- He had a son called Dadacan- -yan eminent for good sense & abilities-

On the death of his father he succeeded to his Powers with th- Consent of all his Relations in the Sallewahan Year & Cycle year

He ruled after his father's beneficence, for 70 Years when he died

*1 Archery is always particularly dwelt upon in the enumeration of the Sciences learned by an accomplish- Prince

*2 The blanks could not be filled up the Years being lost tho' the names of the Chiefs are preserved.-

died & his Son Totadadeya succeeded who by the beautiful & virtuous Avejamah his Wife had two Sons Dada banaya & Chana Baswapa – While they were yet young Totadadeya died of a severe disorder Mahavayoova [illegible] with which he had been grievously afflicted He ruled years up to the

A.D. 1735 Cycle Rachasa –

The Cartoolee finding this a good opportunity sent Neerunyanarajayya with some Troops from Mudgerry who made all possible haste to Meedegasee & attacking the deceased Rajah's followers took the place very soon – The Wife of the deceased Rajah (Avejamah) escaped out of the Fort with her two Sons Dada banaya & Chana Baswapa – Neerunyana Rajayya after getting possession

A.D. 1746 of Meedegasee managed it for 11 years up to the Cycle Suchaya for the Cartoolee who then annexed it into Mudgerry –

Avejama the Wife of the deceased Rajah Totadadeya went to Seringapatam where she visited The Cartoolee & also some of his principal Officers; & she got the latter to intercede with the Cartoolee to grant her the District of Meedegasee on Rent for 16000 Pagodas, she then got an Orders from the Cartoolee addressed to the people of Meedegasee by her Agents; but when they saw it, they refused to comply with his Majesty's Orders; on which she returned to Seringapatam & represented the case to the Cartoolee who answered "that he could not punish them for their disobedience to his Orders but if she was "able to reduce them by force that she was at liberty without any objection on "his side": at the same time the Meedegasee people dismantled the Fort –

Avejama then left Seringapatam & collecting some troops went to Meedegasee & defeating Neerunyana Rayaya took the Fort & being now relieved from her enemies she repaired the place managed the Affairs of the Country & its Revenue by her Servants; she also got her eldest Son Dada Banaya acknowledged in the Government who was then only 10 years of age,

A.D. 1747 in the Sallevahan Year of Cycle Prabava, from which period they continued in possession up to the Cycle year Yoova –

A.D. 1755 This Prince daily improves in all the learning that was necessary for his

his ranks, he protected & encouraged the old Servants & Officers of the family followed the ancient established Customs & by his good conduct, encreased the ci- brity of his fathers name, he was dreaded by Foreign Princes. He built a Mud fort at Ballaloor where he resided, with his Family & retinue & mad the seat of his Government for some time; he also built another Fort at Ko -gapooram. In these times Baaloo Row a Mharatta Officer came to Ballaloor & besieged the Polligar for 10 days when he made peace on rece a sum of Money as a present from the Polligar.

After this Moorari Row Godpadee came from Muddacca Dew & encamped near the Garden of Kampamma where he remained for fortnight; but the Polligar made peace with him by giving him a piece of Money & he returned to his own Country.

A.D. 1755 Afterward in the Cycle Year Yoova Hyder sent Meer Sah with some troops against this place & he besieged the fort for one Month when the Polligar getting out of the Fort to relieve himself from tr went to Seringapatam & engaged to serve under Hyder as an Office of his Troops.

A.D. 1755 Meer Saheb then reduced the Meedeegasee* District entirely & granted it in Jaghier to the Pradaunee Vencapia & then returned to Seringapatam; Vencapia enjoyed the Jaghier peaceably for 16 Years. At this time when Appaji Balunt Row a Mharatta came to Meedeegasee with a body of troops & blocked up the Hill, for 8 days so as to prevent all communication between the Hill & Town ra ged and plundered the Country & Villages around; he then sent for Letch man Punt a relation of his, from Mudgerry & putting part of his t under his Command directed him by all means to reduce Meedeegasee wi loss of time, while he went on Service to other Quarters.

On this Letchmun Punt blocked up the fort for 3 Months; wh the people on the hill, being distressed for Provision, made terms with the in & the chief Officers of Pradaunee Vencapa called Jooba Row & Padma retir

* See the preceding Account of Mudgerry.

returned with shame to their Master & acquainted him of their Misfor-
-tune which he forgave — Latchmun Punt appointed his relation Croosta-
-jee Punt to be Amuldar of the District & went himself to make Known
his Success to his Master. —

Croostajee Punt managed for 10 Months at which time Hyder
having settled peace with the Mharattas by giving them Money, they
restored to him all the Districts they had taken while they were at variance.

Hyder at this time granted again Meedeegasee in Jageer as be-
A.D. 1774 -fore to Chadaunee Vencapia[x1] who managed it up to the Cycle
A.D. 1782 Year Soobacrootoo & until the death of Hyder when the Sultan
taking this District under his immediate care dismissed Chadaunee
Vencapia. —

Afterward in the Cycle Veeroodicrootoo Chana Basvapa
brother of the late Rajah returned to Meedeegasee to fight with Tip-
-poo's people at the time when[x2] Lord Cornwallis & General Medows
were at war with Tippoo at Bangalore some of their party were slain
the remaining part gave up the Fort by agreement to the Rajah who ma-
-naged the Country for 10 Months mildly, he married the daughter of Dala-
-vaye Santias called Veeramo —

But the Sultan having made peace with the Company sent Troops
to reduce Meedeegasee again & when they approached the place the Polligar
abandoned the Fort & fled to Foreign Countries; The Sultan's people having
again got possession Mahomed Ally Jallacoo was appointed Amuldar & a Succession of Amildars
A.D. 1799. for the Sultan Successively managed up to the Year of Seedardee of the 30th
of Chitra Month when the Company's forces having captured Seringapa-
-tam took the Amildars under their Protection — The District has
been managed by the Orders of Poorniah under the Authority of the Mysore
Rajah Kistnaraja Vadeyaloo —

5

[x1] Hyder placed Vencapa in Mudgerry in 1774. see the preceding Account
[x2] These Generals are frequently mentioned in the Ballaghaat Account by the name of Lords Wallis & Madees

Remarks on the District of Meedeegasee

1 Situation — Meedegasee is situated 25 Cofs from Nundidroog & 8 Cofs from Paughur South, 6 Cofs from Mudgerry North; & from Pennaconda 15 Cofs West.*1

2 Fort — The Fort was built by a Naugaradee 464 Years ago it has Gates Batteries — See Account of Forts —

3 Antiquities & remarkable buildings &c — In the time of Chickapa Goude of Meedeegasee there resided a Jayana called Sravanodoo at Meedeegasee who resolving to build a small Pagoda for his Household Gods in a Jungle Two Cofs distant employed people to clear it away & having ~~& having~~ built this Temple placed there his household Gods Jenedavara where he worshipped him till his death — Afterwards by the disturbances of the Country it was ruined & lay neglected for some time, But the Polligar reflecting that it would give him reputation to restore the ancient Temples rebuilt this Pagoda & populated the Village calling it Sravanagoodey from Sravanodoo the Jayana founder of the Temple.*2

There are several Veeradamoodoo near Sravanagoodee in the Jungle — these consist of Stones sculptured with Images figures of persons engaged in Combat & some of these have Inscriptions in an unknown Language

It is supposed (tho' doubtful) that these have their Origin from the Custom of the Golla and Boyas who when any of their relations fall in battle set up Images in memory of them before which they perform certain ceremonies annually —

Chickapa Goude also built a Pagoda to Hanamunta-loo at this place. —

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*1 These computed distances are from the Inhabitants, the real horizontal distances from the Actual Survey appears on the Map —

*2 His an imperfect Account of these Antiquities, further notices of them are detailed in my Journal The ruins of the Jain Pagodas are to be traced on a rock near the Village — it was finally ruined by the Mharattas —

4 Castes

The Castes in this District are -

1 Bramins	15 Cotton beaters
2 Banians	16 Binjarries
3 Singavuntooloo	17 Sattaunees
4 Badars	18 Punchalums
5 Jungums	19 Vadaroos
6 Vestavooloo	20 Cooroomavaro
7 Rajahpoots	21 Pareyas
8 Tankdiggers	22 Chucklers
9 Barbers	23 Jedigars
10 Potmakers	24 Pilmakers
11 Weavers	25 Toddy Sellers
12 Washermen	26 Shakers
13 Carpenters	27 Moochees
14 Smiths	28 Cowherds (Golla)

29 Mussulmans

5 Animals

The Animals are Tygers, Bears, Wolves, Panthers, Wilde Hogs, Hares, Deers, Stags, Antelopes, Elks, Porcupines, Guanas, Jungle Fowls, Peacocks &c &c

6 Grains

The following Grains are produced in this District - Paddy, Cholum, Raggy, Coraloo, Pasaloo, Aunoomooloo Voodooloo, Horse Gram, Cheno-galoo, Saumaloo, Sagaray, Baberloo, Castor Oil nuts, Jungle Oil Seeds & a kind of Wheat -

7 Fruits

The Fruits are viz: Plantains, Limes, Tamarind Cocoanuts, Wood apple, Mangoes, Pumpkins & Pomegranates -

8 Minerals

There is some salt made in this District -

Indigul.

Chanashcoman of the Needigull Pettah for the Revenue Year 1811 — 1865

No. of Pettah	Names of the Pettahs	Villages: Adichy	Pattahy	Nellakkia	Ruins	Total	Wells: Covils	Kannahs	Tanks	Springs	Cistern	Total	Total Salt Wells	Forts: Fort & Pettah	Dorcas & Redoubts	Total	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Kovils	Mosques	Churches	Total	Land: Cawnies	Lachams	Pallas	Kunnies	Kaddays	Total	Cattle: Cattle	Buffaloes	Horses	Total
1	Needigull	20	18	17	21	38	-	24	7	9	132	58	2	32	1	37	7	2	1	9	36½	41	"	3	2	90	233½	516	179	171	167
2	Nalasrampore	7	14	13	8	21	1	"	8	3	90	26	"	21	"	27	2	2	"	2	25	1	4	1	"	"	218	446	208	162	46	416
3	Allapanaik Kofsacotta	21	12	28	5	33	"	42	6	11	239	28	4	33	5	38	2	2	"	2	60	28	11	3	"	"	433½	1110	155	327	328	1110
4	Moogonanbatta	17	14	24	7	31	"	38	12	9	138	20	10	31	5	29	1	1	"	"	9	13		1	"	"	209½	505	266	142	97	505
	Total of the Districts	65	58	82	41	123	1	104	33	32	629	132	16	123	11	131	12	7	1	13	136½	103	16	8	2	90	1207½	2601	1128	807	663	2598
	NB: Cusba of Needigull in Pettah & on the Hill (included above)	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	42	2	5	1	15	"	2	1	8	30½	37	"	"	2	"	8	254	5	99	150	254

Chanashoomar of Needigull Continued

No of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos: Bramins	Chatrees: Bhaat Rachawars (Bards)	Vyshas: Comatees	Soodras: Sootoolo (Sooteruve)	Cunnawar (Cultivs of Ryuts)	onellyguns	Lingaeuts	Cobree Chuckra (Cult of Ryuts)	Kuntawar (Cult of Ryuts)	Kotey (Cuthal)	Curtalo Vuchalgaro	Bugaro	Setapa (a class of Ryuts)	Bastea Nalanguen (Basket)	Mala Vuchalgaro	Lingee	Jolar (Weavers)	Coomar (Country Weavers)	Jandee (Drawers)	Coomlar (Potmakers)	Naugunda (Barbers)	Agun (Washermen)	Kungar (Saddlmakers)	Ounchaul (Gold & Silversmiths)	Calepaee (Oil sellers)	Waddur (Masons)	Cohar (Sankdiggers)	Lebbarrano (Boatmen)	Muddagar (Dyers)	Redagar Tyeo	Talgau (Toddy drawers)	Lyendaroo	Miscellaneous: Budee (Royal Hunters)	Boleyar (Rayas)	Mhanego (Beggars in Mendicants)	Thurallas	Zens	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Nadigull	40	"	32	"	"	67	112	"	"	19	"	4	3	11	.	2	30	36	15	2	4	10	3	7	3	"	1	.	.	.	2	.	115	7	17	11	8	6	547
2	Ramampore	11	.	13	.	2	20	103	.	"	3	"	1	2	.	"	2	31	12	3	"	.	7	.	14	5	"	10	1	.	1	"	.	107	15	34	.	.	11	416
3	Subnaik Hosacotta	21	1	22	3	29	21	94	"	"	18	14	22	4	12	65	3	69	100	31	8	7	23	1	24	5	2	12	5	13	12	.	30	286	21	91	.		11	1110
4	Hoonoor Latta	22	.	13	"	"	111	21	6	2	2	"	10	.	1	.	7	70	2	.	2	.	10	.	8	1	.	1	.	.		.	.	143	13	45	.		3	305
	Total of the Talook	104	1	80	3	31	229	337	6	2	42	14	37	9	24	15	14	190	150	49	15	13	48	4	53	14	2	24	6	13	13	2	30	651	51	187	11	8	31	2548
	Cusbeh Needigull in Addition to the Above (included above)	37	"	30	"	.	2	23	.	.	"	"	4	.	11	"	"	13	16	15	2	1	5	3	"	1	"	.	.	"	.	2	.	39	5	2	11	5	6	251

Historical Account of Nidigull

Given at Nidigull May 1801.

Containing the Genealogical Account of the Polligars of Nidigull Ruttingeery Hurtee &c. &c.

Translated by C. V. Boria

The Origin of the Nidigull Family is by tradition derived from the following circumstance – A Girl of a Chattree family residing at Hurtee & Sirsaud, in her Infancy became big with Child in the 7th Year of her Age by the divine favor of the Sun; she was delivered of a Son & her father Timma Raja being ashamed exposed the Infant on a Tippa or Dung hill hoping to conceal this Strange event to avoid the reproach of his Kindred & imputation on the chastity of his family; particularly of his daughter whom he proposed as Customary to marry to one of his own relations. A Cow Keeper named Cum Naid having found the Infant upon the Tippa & one of his Buffaloes giving it Milk (no doubt prompted by the providence of God) having no Children by his Wife, he took up the Child with great pleasure & reared him up as his own; being obliged to leave that Country by some troubles, he removed with his family & Cattle to the City of Beejanagur hedging round a Small field to keep his Cattle in the Lands where now is the Town of Camlapore – After a long residence there subsisting by selling Milk & other productions of his Cattle in the City, one day the Rayaloo went to see the Exhibition of a Tyger's Fight at the Poolle Dumpta (a place built in the Rayaloo's time for the exhibition of Tygers Hunting round it which is still in tolerable preservation half a Mile South of Camla-

pore

This Account of the Origin of this Family which shews how very doubtful their pretensions are to a descent from the Ancient Chattree Race is also noticed in the Accounts of Poodaairee, Ruttingeery, Sirah &c.

The remains of this Structure are still to be seen near Camlapore.

-pore) while the Rayaloo was hunting the Tygers, one of them getting
loose from the Nets placed around to confine them ran among the Cattle
of this Cameenaude: but his Adopted Son running up Killed the ferocious
Animal with his axe - This bolde Action being told to the Rayaloo he
enquired for him & hearing of his Origin he took him away from the
Cow keeper observing "that as he was found on the Public road and
"Tippa he of right belonged to the Government (or Circar)" He gave him
the name of Tippana Naik & constantly kept him near him -

About this time a Paheelawan named Mallak who had
overcome all the famous Paheelawans thro' the Provinces in his
Way from Hindoostan arrived at Beejanagure; before he appeared
before the King he had vanquished all the Paheelawans in the
famous
Garradies (or Places of Exercise in the City) which were usually adorned
with Ballasons or Golden Vases on the top of the buildings -

Having vanquished the Teachers of the Military Exercise
in the 40 renowned Garradies he went into the presence of the Ray-
-aloo & began to boast his Strength & Skill; he asked the Rayaloo's
-mission to fight with his Paheelawans or to permit him to set up a
Pillar of Victory to preserve for ever the Memory of his Conquest over
his Warriors - While the Rayaloo displeased at his proposition was
ruminating on the Subject Tippana Naik presented himself &
asked the Royal Order to put Mallak to death. The Rayeel despising
his doubts that such a Youth could not enter in to a Contest with a Man
of such Strength - Tippana Naik to convince him began to shew some
Specimens of the progress he had made in the Science of Defence; &
-dently casting up some Cuttoory or Musk on the point of his Weapon
he pointed therewith the forehead of his Patron. The Rayaloo was
highly pleased to find he was so expert & ordered him to go as he pleased
with the Paheelawan; he then began to fence with high with dow
for some time at length affixing a black mark on the forehead of his

**. See - sedition Account Page 226

Luck with his Sword he bid him to be gone from that place as he could easily cut off his head since he was not able to prevent his putting that spot on his face; but Mallak said he lied for that he put on this mark before he left his house; Tippana Naik enraged at this insult called out that he would kill him at the next leap & accordingly hitting him on the Mark of his face stabbed him to death.*

The Rayaloo for this exploit honored him with Jewels & Cloths & gave him the title of Bahadee Mallak or the Conqueror of Mallak.

Afterwards Tippana Naik married & begot a Son whom he named Camma Naik because he was reared up by the Cow Keepers Camma Naid.

Cama Naid had a Son Obbe Naid and his Son was Bommana Naik.

A.D. 1509 A.D. 1530 In the reign of Kistna Rayaloo he obtained their Royabadee to populate this Country by destroying this Jungle & the Robbers that infested it: on his receiving the Country as a Gift from the Rayaloo he first resided at the Villages Machasamoodrum, Gossee Kara, Chelladara & built 2 Villages by the name of his Ancestors Villages as Dodauree, Hasty & assumed possession of the Country as far East as Pavagada. North East to Chadkara; West to Chittaldroog; North to Moalacalmooroo & South East to Seera, which he governed with great Reputation for a long time.

He begot 7 Sons whom he establish'd in 7 separate Places dividing the Country among them & departed this life.

On his death his Eldest Son Iswar Naik being appointed by his father to manage the Country of Dodauree, Nidigul & Dependencies possessed them without Molestation until his death; after which his Son Chick Nayak & his Sons Hottan Naik & Bassua Naik managed as their Ancestors for a Considerable time. Then Hottan Naik A.D. 1614 Son of Bassua Naik, & his Son Timma Naik managed the Ancient property

* These Circumstantial details are observed to illustrate the Customs & Manners of the People. The Arees were remarkable for these Single Combats as particularly noticed in Ferishta. See Scott's Translation Vol: 1. Page 357.

proferty of their fathers one after the other; during the Management of
of Timma Naik his Cousin Rangapa Naick Polligar of Seera
married the Sister of Hanamapa Naik Polligar of Tarrakara; A
he had for a long time kept up a friendly intercourse with his new relat
by frequent visits on both sides & happened that his brother in law Ha
mapa Naik coming to visit his Sister & Brother in law was affronted
some dishonor that he conceived Rangapa Naik had offered him; on
which he declared before all his relations that he would soon have him o
=pelled from his Estate & banished with his family in revenge of his beha
viours to him –

He then went to Bejapore & undertaking at the Court of the
Badshah to procure him quickly possession of the Carnatic; prevai
on the Badshah to send a great Army of the Mussulman troops und
his Vazeers Ranad Polla Caun along with him – Rapad Polla
caun soon took Seera & several other places belonging to the Polligar
All the families that were establisheds in several places of the Doddaire
Country escaped from the new Government & resolved to reside forever among
the Woods & Hills; So that the Descendants of the 7 Families then forced
abandon their native places built different little forts for their residence –

A.D. 1655 After Ranad-Polla-caun had conquered Seera he
made it the Capital of the Captured Dominion now forming a Sub
of Dodaire was attached to the new Capital –

Timman Naik having lost his Capital by violence
with his family under the protection of the Nudigull Hills on his fath
refuge at that place he was informed by his followers that the Mahra
Rayalee had formerly built there some Pagodas & finding it a very
strong place built a Fort & Town upon the Hill & obtaining the consent
the Government he managed that District for a long time –

On his death his son Veera Hallarnah Naik succeeded h
his

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*1 The Nature of this Insult is sufficiently expressive of the barbarity of the times & mentioned in page 227 of Orme

*2 Rundoolla caun overran the Carnatic A.D. 1655 for Bejapore & the Golconda General about the same time invaded the Eastern Provinces of the Carnatic –

*3 Hoolhoi Rayalee appears to have been a Dynasty of Sovereigns who reigned originally in the Decan but extended their Empire over the whole of the Carnatic –

his father & built there a Pagoda of Parvada Iswara in the year
A D 1660 1582 of Sawary Cycle and on the 11th Friday of Margee Month as appears by an Inscription in the Pagoda -

During his Management Venkatapetty Rayaloo Sovereign of Paroogonda sent to him the following Grant in the Canara Language as Copied in the Cadattum still preserved at Nidugul* -

"This is the Royasa (or Royal Order) Written & granted by Venkata "Roy Maharoy to Hottan Naik, that the Countries possessed by you which "are Dodaree, Seera, Tavarakara, Sorvor, Ahemungul & Nidugul "together with their dependencies you are permitted to have the enjoyment of "from Sons to Grand Sons while Sun & Moon endures," -

Veera Timmana Naik Son of the late Hollanna Naik succeeded to the Management on the death of his father & built a Pagoda to the Gode Calahasti Iswara on the 5th Bahoolem of Carteek
A.D. 1700 Month of Vethrama Cycle in the year Sallevahan 1622 near this Pagoda Pitta at the foot of the hill -

Towards the end of the life of Veera Timmapa Naik Bodee Lingapa an Officer of Sauna Shah, Bangar Ashome Naid & Seedapa coming with a numerous Army from Hydrabad to reduce this Country & take it from the Officers of Adil Sheh besieged this fort; but not possessing sufficient ability & strength to take the Fortress, after a siege of 3 Years, Timmana Naik having charge to his Officers, went to bring some Aid from his friends, as he was on his return with some troops
A D 1687 from the Polligar of Anagoondy & that neighbourhood the Royprog Polligar who was at mortal variance with him, conveyed to him a false Message that the Moguls had taken this place then Timmapa Naik thinking it would be in vain to Carry thither the Auxiliaries returned them to their Masters; but on approaching Nidugul he found that the Enemy had

* There is some obscurity in this date which can be only cleared up by further enquiry & Comparison of other dates - Venkatapatty Rayaloo reigned at Peyinconda from 1586 to 1614 A.D. Consequently the Grant preserved in the Cadattum above referred to was probably made to Hottan Naik the son of Basavan Naik who lived about that time -

had not taken the Droog, on which he was highly enraged at the treach-
ery of the Royadroog Polligar but as he could not help himself then
he made peace with the Mogul Army & delivering up to them the Fort
his residence at Rammendroog; The Moguls afterwards sent off Podeley
Lingussa by force a prisoner as he was a friend of Sultan Ibrahim who
were put to death by their enemies at Hyderabad; on which Timmana
A.D. 1687 returned & getting his people into the Hill fort expelled the Moguls that had
been left there -

After his Son Moomadee Veera Hottan Naik
A.D. 1700 -naged the District from the Cycle Vrooshoo of 1623 Sallevahan to
A.D. 1751 the Year 1674 of Anguradia Cycle -

Moomadee Hottan Naik was a Man of great streng
& Bravery, on the death of his father he put to flight his Enemies who
besieged Nelligul; a Stanza was composed in honor of him at that
which is still preserved. *2.

During his life time his son Hottan Naik manag
under him for a long time; but dying of Sickness the former towar
the end of his life having no descendant to succeed except a Grandson, na
Veera Moomadee Hottan Naik he appointed him to the succes
ded in the Year 1674 -

The new Raja then managed the affairs to 12 day of
A.D. 1738 Soodam of Chitra Month of Bahoodanna Year -

His son Veera Timmana Naik that year succe
his father & governed the Country upto 15th of Bhadrapadam
A.D. 1782 Soolacrodoo Years -

During his Management Hyder the Servant of the My
Rajah having access to great Power by the aid of his Patrons advanced
A.D. 1764 this Country & Captivated Seera - This Polligar being used to pay
Tribut of 3000 Pagodas for his Country to the Soobadar of Seera w
ta

*1. Hudna the Braman Minister of Tanna Shah was assasinated A.D. 1687 this name fixes the date of the Rajah's Management

*2. The following is a translation of it

1 "Who cut off the heads of the Vazars Chiefs of Coolbood Shah till the heaps of their Sculls arose like the hill
2 Hoodee punished Vaice gaze Achem Naick with little doubt of effect
3 Crey his Valour made Honda Seedapa to skip from Corner to Corner in the Field of Battle -
4 [illegible] Edan Singapore following over Vores us people by the edge of the Sword -

taken under Hyder's protection & from that period usually paid 4000 Pagodas more than the former Settlement which was only 3000 to the Bahadeer: he also sent 300 Horse to attend Hyder in the field.

A.D 1782 On the death of the Bahadeer Timmana Naik by order of Tippoo Sultan followed his Army on the Expedition towards Bowdal & being taken ill when in camp Tippoo forced him to give a letter to his Son Hottan Naik which he inclosed to Doulat Cawn Killadar of Chitteldroog who set off from thence with a party of Five thousand Troops & arriving at Nidigull took possession of the Fort under Colour of an Order from the father to the Son on the 15th of Badrapada Month of that Year.-

Hottan Naik who had been resisting for 3 months the attempts of Chakkia Soobadar of Pangude to take the Hill fort now delivered it up to Doulat Cawn on receiving the letter to that purport.-

In a Month thereafter Vera Timmana Naik died of sickness at Bowdall (Mangalore).-

After Doulat Cawn had established a garrison on the Hill, he carried Hottan Naik & Immadee Hottan Naik along with him to Chitteldroog and thence sent them to Seringapatam; granting three Villages in Jagheer for the subsistence of their family Pada Bellore, Chinna Bellore and Chanpilly.-

Some Years after this when the Company's Troops advanced above the Ghaats the Sultan put Hottan Naik with many other Polligars to death & resumed the Jagheers from his family: then some good people pretending that the other lad did not belong to the Rajas family he escaped by this means from the fate of his Brother otherwise he would have been put to death along with him.-

When Tippoo had fallen in the Wars with the Company's

"& the Chief Leaders the Force Forces of the Enemies dissipating Men would of themselves all be Killed or Wounded Hottan Naik" The Noble distinguished of Kings- The Moon or Ornament of the Race of the Lord endowed with every Virtue.

The reference here made to Oodeelee Lingapah well known as the establisher of the Golconda revenue Settlement in that part of Carnatic shews the person here celebrated distinguished himself by these actions previous to 1687 A.D

A.D. 1799

Company's forces in the Seedandee Ayans, this Lad was released from
Confinement when the Company's troops relieved all the Prisoners
& he since remains quiet in a Village belonging to this District

This District at the Partition was included in the
share of the Mysore Rajah Histing Raja Vadeyar & has
been ever since under Management of his Officers.

Remarks on the Distruct of Nidigull

Collected on the Spot

May 1801.

Situation

The Hill Fort of Nidigull is situated 20 Cantarey Cofs East of Chilleldroog – 4 Cofs West of Chinnagurd, 4 Cofs South of Coondeepee & 12 Cofs North of Sera

Hills

The Hill of Nidigull is surrounded by several other Hills The Hill of Addakonda on the South, Gymaralaconda on the North East & Caradeeconda on the North; the Villages of Chittapore, Rungasamoodrum & others are situated between the Hills of Nidigull & Caradeeconda.–

Etymology

The Etymology of Nidigull said to be derived from the Verdee signifying in Canara High or Lofty & Gull a Stone, the Peak being much higher than the neighbouring hills, the first founder of the Hill fort named it Nidigull.

Divisions

Formerly the Territory dependant on Nidigull extended as far as Chilleldroog, but many of its Tarafs being wrested by violence by the neighbouring Polligars the Proprietor of this place had only 4 Tarafs remaining when it was finally taken by Dowlet Cawn; the Distruct is still composed of 4 Tarafs tho' they are not connected one of them Persecrampore being detached within the Chilleldroog country beyond Immapore; the remaining Tarafs, Nidigull, Cottucotta, & Hegganaballa connect with each other.–

Animals

There are numbers of Tygers, Bears, Antelopes, Deer, Gulleeguv-

- ba, Rajes &c / no Elephants) The Inhabitants in travelling from one Village to Another are often in terror from the Tygers, Sometimes the Tygers Kill People even in Villages for which reason they are very carefull in shutting up all accesses to their dwellings at Night.-

Woods — The Parish of the Country of Nidiguelle is still overrun with Jungle & Wood & Hendrialooma, Jallee, Bamboos, Bogallee, Davadar, & common trees - no Teakwoods, Sandal, Ebendam or Aspa Trees grow this Districk.-

Soil and productions — There are 3 Kinds of Soil named Cullee, Campoo, & Chan which produce in general Sazza, Raggy, Wheat, Jawary, Coorala Condeelee, Pajalee & the other common grains, Gram, together with one Excellent Kinds of Paddy, much esteemed & resembling the Bengal - There are many Gardens producing Cocoanuts, Jack, & Mangoes, Betel Nuts & Tamarinds, Plantains, Limes, Oranges & wood Apples - no Grapes, Figs, Anannas are cultivated in these Countries; there are all Kinds of Indian Flowers except the Rose.-

Manufactures — No fine Cotton Cloths are made or that sell higher than 1 Gold Fanam each, their Comballies of the coarsest Kind not exceeding 1 Rupees value.-

Water — Water is found at the depth of 5 Mens height.-

Rains Seasons & Diseases — The Rains begin in this Country in the Month of June & in November during the Months of November, December, January & February, People are subject to Agues & Fevers.

Inhabitants Language — A Considerable Portion of the Inhabitants are of the Boyar About one half of the People speak Canara & the other half use the

= lenga = language =

Dress

(The Natives of these Countries except Pilgrims (the Bramans) & Tellinga Comatties) make use of Breeches or rather short Drawers all the Inhabitants even the Bramans wear Handkerchiefs of 5 Cubits square tied round their heads instead of Turbans. =

Droog

The Hill or Droog has 6 different Walls carried round it. The Fortification round the lofty summit of the Peak is named Calahasteswarme Cotta & within it are 2 Water Pools & a Pagoda of Calahasteswara

The second Fort is called Biravoon Kotta where is a Pagoda of Biravoo. =

The third is Baswan Kotta. =

The fourth fort is called Chennarayan Kotta here are the Palaces of the Polligars & 4 Pagodas

1st. Naganadasuru	3 Pattalamull-Eswara
2d. Chennaroy	4 Ranganund

There are also 2 Tanks or Pools of Water. =

The Fifth Fort is called by two names 1st. Allondavarcotta & 2d. Bastercotta. In the time of the Polligars there were many Baster or Calanquin Boy's houses here which are reduced now only to four houses. =

The Sixth Fortification is Veerabuddracotta there are still many buildings here belonging to all Castes; the Pagodas in it are viz

1 Jain Pagoda	1 Tippa Reddra
1 Veera Reddra	1 Anjanaya
1 Narsing	1 Garoolmunt
1 Naga Eswara	1 Veedasankara
1 Som Eswara	1 Doorgoma
1 Ram Eswara	1 Belmaswara &
1 Baswa Eswara	1 Mufsulman Mosque

Houses

Ten Years ago there were 1000 Inhabited Houses here which are now

now reduced to 100 —

There is plenty Water in 4 Large Wells

Pelia — South of the Droog between it & Addakonda is situated a Pelia extending from 6 to 11 where are now about 150 houses & Shops & 3 Pagodas 1st Sarwad-Eswer- 2d Easwe Veesuanaud — 3d Pattabie Ram

Market — A Market is held there on Sunday; there is one tank & many Wells this Pelia is surrounded by a Wall

Manner of roofing the Houses — About three fourths of the houses in this Country are terraced & the fourth thatched with Straw, some in the Cusba are tiled -

Current Coin — The Current Coins of this District formerly were Soobaroy and Nundi Gold fanams Callairee Dods of Royadroog Sulladny and Cantaroy & other Coins are now used in exchange -

Antiquities — East of this Droog at its Junction with the Hill of Vajra Colunda; on the Great or Pass leading out to Caughuts is a small Saraboo or Pool named Rama Seatom & near it a Pagoda of the Etwaro Vis spot is called in the Pooranum Hurryhurr Chatrom -

Account of Joseekara

a Village belonging to Pursuramapore of Nidigull Purgunnah received on the spot May 1805

Tippa Naick of the Chatree Caste was an Officer of the Anagoondy Rajah formerly. When Bahader Hulkra Pylwan came from Delhi to make War on the Anagoondy Rajah he placed some Sheops & Carnatics under Tippa Naick commanded & ordered him to destroy the Hostile Army. Tippa Naick accordingly with his forces conquered the Enemy & on his return the Rajah in reward of his Services presented him with some Lands East of Anagoondy; Tippa Naick then came to this place & set down all these Jungles, but this time they found a Mutt where a Lingaeuent Gosseevadare resided as a Sanyasee. Tippa Naick built a Village around the Mhutta & appointed one Jalady Goud who had come with him, to be Goud of this Village; he gave it the name of Joseekara from the Mhutta that had been built in the Jungle of Old & called by the same name— Joseekara they had no Districts attached to it. Tippa Naick after some time departed from this life to Heaven & his Son Timmala Naick succeeded.

During his fathers time the people of this Village built the following places under Joseekara viz:

1 Moocherhully built by Badav Jungapiah
2 Chalapore built by Lawly Gouda & Many Nauganya Gouda
3 Hottahonnanahully built by Coonchegeer Seedeegaru
4 Basalingavahully built by Lawly Gouda & Doodalingia
5 Ramohanahully built by Serah Ramarayya

These five Villages were built by people from other Countries.

The Joseekara people built

6 Jaladee-hully
7 Timmala-Naiken-oollay
8 Beerenhully
9 Cusba Joseekara

Total nine Villages

N.B. From this Village Account which has every mark of Authenticity the Origin of the Denomination & Location of the Waste Ramasgans in the Anagoondy Empire may be traced & how all the Gouds derive their Title from the Beejanagur Lords.

But other Accounts call him a Pylavan — See Dodaviee & Nidigul Accounts

This happened in Timmala Naiks time –

Some time after Baramh Naik of Chittledroog marched with his Army conquered Dodauree Joseekara &c he invested Launy Kara & attacked it with [illegible] but was not able to take it as Timmala Naik had put a strong Garrison in. In consequence of these troubles in Baramh Naiks time some Districts belonging Joseekara were ruined viz

1 Moocherhully – 2 Hottaphananahully – 3 Jaladeehully
4 Babualinganahully – 5 Ramapanahully

but Joseekara Timmala Naik entering into an agreement with the Chittel Rajah he gave up Launy Kara to Chittledroog & they returned Joseekara to Nidiguldroog because it lay near the latter place. about this time Timmala Naik depa this life, his son Hottel Naik succeeded: after him his son Moomana Naik succe & after him his son Veer Timmala Naik then Ramapanahully &c Villages on the Boundary being ruined Lingana Goud of Vaderhully took by force under Protect the Chitteldroog Man as far as the Vedauruetty Aucu & in this time 8 Villages remained Joseekara –

When Hyder Naik went with his Army to make war at Seedegal he requir Veer Timmana Naik to assist him who accordingly went with him Veer Timm Naik died in that War & his son Hottel Naik succeeded at Neediguldroog –

Afterwards Hyder Naik sent an Officer named Doulet Saib with some t assume possession of Neediguldroog accordingly by his orders he came & took Nidig droog carried Hottel Naik & his family to Chitteldroog & confined them there –

Hyder Naik departed this life & his son Tipptoo succeeding he sent for Hott Naik to Seringapatam where he was hanged by the Sultans Orders & his brothe imprisoned at Seringapatam –

When the English Bahauder conquered Seringapatam they relieved Prisoners & Hottel Naiks brother Moomana Naik was relieved from Confinem came in poverty to Neediguldroog –

Formerly Joseekara was a large Town but at present one half ha to ruin since Timmala Naiks Government at Nidiguldroog

Pagodas at Joseekara

1 Siuiir
2 Hanoomunt
3 Saurvaad-Cuuur
4 Veer-bhadra
5 Mylar-Ling
6 Haulloor-Hanoomunt
7 Ganesh

5 Wells

N B This Account of a subordinate Village is introduced here in elucidation of the Origin of Goods & repeopling of the then Waste & deserted Country

Account of Kanyanhully

received at that place

May 1801

(Translated by Sooba Row)

Formerly the Ouba Batoor was under the Nidiguil Samastan & in Heera Joude's time one Sauvary Onta Chickonnah of the Cooroobooroo Caste came from Hooliga Hossore to Batoor being poor, & sought employment of Heera Joude; the Gowda replied that he could not give him any Service but he would give him some grounds to maintain his family; accordingly he obtained some Ground cut down the Jungle & built a Village (& a Granary for Grain) attached to Batoor calling it Kanyanhully; the poor Chickonnah managed this Village & sometime afterwards The Moguls Deelawar Khan of Serah coming in the progress of his Conquests to this Cusbar of Batoor he reduced it & its appendages.

Soobhanjee Row Ghorpuda of Soondoor coming after this to assist Deelawar Khan when they had reduced all the neighbouring Country Deelawar Khan presented him with Eleven Villages viz:

1 Kanjanhully
2 Batoor
3 Boondacoonta
4 Betta Gondanahully
5 Woopanhully
6 Auncullcoonta
7 Goorladacoor
8 Vaujenhully
9 Borencoonta
10 Gundyhully
11 Vurdaupore
12 Sollar Hobacotta

Soobhanjee Row at this time sent for Sauvary Onta Chickonnah's Son Timmanah Gouda & ordered him to take charge of the management of this Village, & then returned to Soondoor; accordingly Timmana Gouda settled this Village repaired the Fort of Kanayanhully & added thereto Some Batteries &c. In this Manner Timmanah Gouda managed here until Soondoor Soobhanjee Row sent Nauro Punt a Vakeel to collect the Revenues & manage jointly with the Gouda; some time after Gooty Moonari Row treacherously incited Soondoor Soobhanjee Row to come to him under a pretence of a family Marriage. Soobhanjee Row giving credit to his letter went to Gooty & Moonari Row confined him on the Droog of Madaka Serah; when Soobhanjee Row died his Son

Venkata

Venkat Row Ghorpudda came to Kunajankully with a body of Horse from Soondoor & managed at this place, after Venkat Rows death their family held for three Years when Hyder Naik possessed himself of Goorty & sent Rudad Cole Cawno with some forces to Reduce this Country of Kanajankully &c. he carried Ve-kat Rows family & confined them at Chittledroog & attached Kanajankully &c. to Amraboor.-

After Hyder Naik's death when Tippoo Sultan succeeded to all his Dominions: Soobhanjee Row's relation Venkat Row Ghorpudda came from Soondoor with a body of Troops & took possession of Kanjankully & its Villages & kept them for one year; but when the English Bahauder & the Greemunt Paishwa of Poona's Army returned from the War of Se-ringapatam after Tippoo had made peace with them he regained Kana-jankully from them.

When the English Bahauder took Seringapatam this was included in the Cessions to the Nizam Ally Khan of Hydrabad & had it for one year & then delivered it over with the other Districts lately ceded.-

Account of Indrandroog

of Nidiouli District

October 19th 1801.

Formerly the four brothers Yalapa Naik of Condarpee, Hurly; Timmala Naik of Nidigull; Saraya Rungapa Naik of Rullingery, & Mullapa Naik of Hatty partitioned the Territory of their Ancestors among them, & ruled their respective Samslands separately.

Afterwards the Chittledroog Polligar came with his Army and took possession of the Hatty Samstan by force; the Royadroog Polligar also got possession of Coondarpee by violence. Yalapa Naik was then Young; as he grew up to Manhood he became very accomplished and learned in the languages; being deprived of his patrimonial Samstan of Coondarpee he looked out for a proper place on some small Hill fort for his residence. Yalapa Naik at last found a hill situated by itself on a plain fit for his purpose which pleased him as he would there be in security without any dangers from the neighbouring Polligars of Nidigull & Pangadda.

Yalapa Naik therefore built this small Hill fort & added to it a force of Strength South of Hascottah & stationed 20 Carnatics at Indranconda. Yalapa Naik was in this Government forty years & in his time the neighbouring Polligars were at peace with him; he built a Pettah at the foot of Indranconda.

When Yalapa Naik departed this life his son Nellimma Naik succeeded in the room of his father & he ruled at Hoscotta; he repaired Indrandroog & added to its buildings.

When he departed his son Yemady Timmala Naik succeeded to his father. In his government he was powerful & successful & he conquered some places from the neighbouring Polligars

Cw

Yalapa Naik & his second appears of Coondarpee; see Coondarpee, Nidigull &c.

On his death his Son Baday Yimmapa Naik succ^d
& then his Son Ramapa Naik in whose time Tippoo Sultan came
along with his Army & took possession of Neeligul Droog by force
of Arms, he also besieged Hoscotta; on the fall of the place Rama-
-pa Naik fled with some of his Carnatics to the Mharatta's Coun-
-try of Vaugnagur & Soorapoor where he remains till this time

Since Tippoo Sultan took Hoscotta it remained under
his Government like the English Bahaudees with their Army
took Seringapatam & Tippoo was slain -

In the Government of Tippoo Sultan Hoscotta was
attached to Neeligul Droog. —

Paughur.

Canashoomar of the Paughur District in the Roudree Year or 1800–1801

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages	Wells	Ploughs	Bullocks	Buffaloes	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Asses	Horses	Carts	Boats	Looms	Houses	Families													
			Masonry	Pattahs	Inhabited	Ground	Tiled	Slopers	Cadamba	Hands	Cattle	Square Yards	Grants	Cultivated	Wasteland	Ground	Dwelling	Forts	Temples	Pagodas	Mosques	Choultries	Choultries	Sheds	Looms	Shops	Tiled	Slopers	Total	Cultivators	Fishermen	Weavers	Potters	Palaiyakarars	Do. of Mills	Do. of Houses	Do. of Salt Boats	Do. of Toddy Drawers	Total	Do. of Slaves	Total
1	Paughur		21	18	32	7	39	5	12	6	17	17	10	265	1	9	28	35	2	40	1	2	2	6	6	1	1236	26	602	1864	590	88	42	2	105	18	121	73	-	1039	685	1724
2	Edyamadee		9	17	26	6	26	-	24	6	5	10	11	87	-	1	10	22	6	40	1	-	-	2	5	3	418	-	203	621	257	30	16	2	30	-	-	33	1	369	222	591
3	Gomyattee		8	11	15	4	17	1	3	9	7	1	12	37	-	-	32	16	-	24	-	-	-	-	6	-	768		238	1006	214	75	27	-	92	12	-	69	-	489	262	751
4	Kaucherla		4	12	13	3	16	-	-	7	6	6	3	110	-	-	8	9	-	14	-	-	-	-	3	-	533	-	414	947	298	83	19	-	110	10	98	32	-	650	231	881
5	Camandroog		3	10	13	-	13	-	6	4	-	1	1	144	-	4	-	12	2	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	325	-	192	517	214	43	6	-	49	3	39	12	-	366	134	494
	Total		45	68	93	20	113	6	45	32	35	35	37	643	1	14	78	94	10	135	2	2	2	8	22	4	3280	26	1649	4955	1573	319	110	4	386	43	258	219	1	2903	1534	4441

Canashoomar of Paughur continued

Enumeration of Castes

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Hindoos – Braminns: Braminns	Chatries: Bhaat Rauzwar	Vyshas: Comatees or Banyans	Vyshas: Nuggurvalee	Shudras: Linguyums (Jungums)	Sadlaulao (Shutauniu)	Tellugu Bulzewars	Commauwar (a Class of Ryuts)	Coonchettygar (a Class of Ryuts)	Lingaurvauts	Coodee Vucktal (a Class of Ryuts)	Congar (Malabars)	Reddy Vucktal	Pustee (Palanquin bearers)	Moola Vucktal	Okeena Colaga (Salt manufacturers)	Nauroos Vucktal (a Class of Ryuts)	Rajahpoots	Satagonda Vucktal	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Coormar (Dewangas) Combaly Weavers	Shaadur (Cotayce) Weavers	Kunndlauwar (Colmakers)	Coombar (Potmakers)	Dungee (Taylors)	Ahuyendas (Hazzam) Barbers	Aggasu (Dhobee) Washermen	Mudder (Workers in Bamboo & Basketmakers)	Muchuggur (Shoemakers)	Chittadavar (Painters)	Pauneehaul (5 Tribes of Labourers)	Moopoolee Vucktal (Mota Zaupis a Class of Ryuts)	Edigar (Toddy drawers)	Woddar (Stone Quarriers)	Cuhar (Tank diggers)	Nattalauwar	Coorsuar (Basketmakers & Thieves)	Mundidar (Dyers)	Rodugar (Dyers)	Puyunas (Cotton beaters)	Butchers (Cussayee)	Miscellaneous: Bindar (Boya) Hunters	Holeyar (Pariyas)	Mundigar (Bogar) Chucklers	Mharattas	Jains	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Paughur	74	6	53	2	1	16	40	112	12	70	"	1	32	16	4	"	"	2	9	203	143	53	2	6	4	19	33	.	1	2	34	219	5	8	36	6	"	"	9	8	2	303	40	100	.	4	35	1724
2	Chinnamadee	22	3	14	1	.	5	20	6	40	25	4	.	33	4	.	9	,	.	10	90	38	3	2	3	,	6	8	"	"	.	10	1	2	.	6	"	1	.	14	2	"	127	19	50	1	"	10	591
3	Pomuguttu	35	1	38	"	"	6	22	5	21	33	"	"	19	5		"	14		"	33	108	45	.	7	"	12	7	"	.	.	19	77	10	6	57	"	"	.	.	.		80	21	54	1	.	16	751
4	Raucherla	31	5	31	"	.	2	18	69	"	24	.	.		13	1	"		.	.	71	41	26	.	6	"	11	18	1		"	17	143	4	4	13	"	"	6	.	5		120	31	58	.		7	881
5	Panumdroog	17	.	19	.	.	5	6	34	.	50	"		.	4	.	"		.	.	26	12	22		3	"	5	14		.		9	67	2	2	11	.	"	.	19	4		113	18	29	.	"	3	494
	Total	179	15	155	3	1	34	106	228	73	202	4	1	83	42	5	9	14	2	19	422	442	149	4	25	4	53	88	1	1	2	89	512	23	20	123	6	1	6	42	19	2	743	129	291	2	4	71	4441

Canashoomar of the Paughur District in the Roudree Year or 1800–1801

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Maly	Villages: Chitty	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Rivers	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cuttas	Water: Square tanks	Water: Baontas	Water: Cuppulas	Water: Koondas	Water: Vonnas	Water: Drawing Wells	Forts: Forts	Forts: Droogs or Hill Forts	Religious Establishments: Hindoo Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Mosques	Religious Establishments: Ashoor Cana (Durgas)	Religious Establishments: Fakeer Takyas	Religious Establishments: Agraharams	Heads of Revenue: Gardens	Heads of Revenue: Iron Smelting Places	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Straw thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: Rulers of Vagganasoo comis	Families: No. of Looms	Families: Do. Oil Mills	Families: Do. of Houses	Families: Do. of Salt Beds	Families: Sattesvadayam	Families: Jodee	Families: Farmers of Iron Mines	Families: Total of all who pay rent	Families: Khoodkashar free of rent	Families: Total
1	Paughur	21	18	32	7	39	5	12	6	17	17	10	265	1	9	28	35	2	40	1	2	2	6	6	1	1236	26	612	1864	590	88	42	2	105	18	121	73	-	1039	685	1724
2	Chanamadee	9	17	20	6	26	"	24	6	5	10	11	87	"	1	10	22	6	40	1	.	"	2	5	3	418	.	203	621	257	30	16	2	30	.	"	33	1	369	222	591
3	Gomayutta	8	11	15	4	19	1	3	9	7	1	12	37	.	.	32	16	-	24	"	-	.	"	6	.	768		238	1006	214	75	27	.	92	12	.	69	"	489	262	751
4	Raucherla	4	12	13	3	16	.	.	7	6	6	3	140	.	"	8	9	.	14	.	"	"	"	3	.	533	"	414	947	298	83	19	"	120	10	98	32	.	650	231	881
5	Camandroog	3	10	13	-	13	"	6	4	"	1	1	117	"	4	.	12	2	17	"	.	"	"	2	"	325	.	192	517	214	43	6	-	49	3	39	12	"	360	134	494
	Total	45	68	93	20	113	6	45	32	35	35	37	646	1	14	78	94	10	135	2	2	2	8	22	4	3280	26	1649	4955	1573	319	110	4	386	43	258	219	1	2907	1534	4441

Canarshoomar of Paughur continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Brahmins	Chatrias	Vysias	Shoodras																															Miscellaneous				Grand Total
1	Paughur	74	6	53	2	1	16	40	112	12	70	-	1	32	16	4	-	-	2	9	20	43	53	2	6	4	19	33	-	1	2	34	219	5	8	36	6	-	-	9	8	2	303	40	100	-	4	35	1724
2	Canamadee	22	3	11	1	-	5	20	8	40	25	4	-	33	4	-	9	-	-	10	90	38	3	2	3	-	6	8	-	-	-	10	1	2	-	6	-	1	-	14	2	-	127	19	50	1	-	10	591
3	Pommutta	35	1	36	-	-	6	22	5	21	33	-	-	18	5	-	-	14	-	-	33	108	45	-	7	-	12	7	-	-	-	19	77	10	6	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	21	54	1	-	16	751
4	Pallecherla	31	5	31	-	-	2	18	69	-	24	-	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	71	41	36	-	6	-	18	18	1	-	-	17	113	4	4	13	-	-	6	-	5	-	120	31	58	-	-	7	881
5	Camundroog	17	-	19	-	-	5	6	34	-	50	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	26	12	22	-	3	-	5	14	-	-	-	9	67	2	2	11	-	-	-	19	4	-	113	18	29	-	-	3	494
	Total	179	15	155	3	1	34	106	228	73	202	4	1	83	42	5	9	14	2	19	422	442	149	4	25	4	53	80	1	1	2	89	512	23	20	123	6	1	6	42	19	2	743	129	291	2	4	71	4441

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Historical Account of the Paughur District and of The Polligars thereof at Paughur from respectable Native Authority in November 1801.

Translated by C. V. Lechmun Braamun

In former days the Country of Paughur was overrun with Jungles when a Junguma called Veerunnavadeyaloo came from some foreign Country & collecting 30 or 40 Boyawars fixed their residence upon this Hill they used to subsist by plundering all Travellers passing to and from their Countries, & by stealing from the neighbouring Villages. The Junguma built a small Mountahome for his place of residence on the Hill.

At this time three Brothers of the Yara Gollaroo or Red Cow herds, came from Gooty to serve Havaroo Bairagoude Polligar of Chicka Ballapooram, by names Baulapa Naik, Tujeppa Naik & Timmapa Naik, they visited the Polligar to acquainted him of their wishes, the Eldest Baulapa Naik was a great Warrior & very handsome. The Polligar having no Children he received Baulapa Naik as his adopted Son & retained the other Brothers as Officers of his Troops & had them well instructed in the science of the Bow & Archery.

A.D. 1585 to A.D. 1614

At this period Venkattapuddy Rayaloo of Pennacondaa who was the reigning Sovereign of a part of the Carnatic summoned the Polligar of Chicka Balapoor to send him aid in his Wars with the Muhulmans at Gooty; Havaroo Bairagoude conceiving it a favorable opportunity for distinguishing his adopted Son Baulapa Naik sent him with a large body of troops

From the History of Ballapoor Veera Baira Goude the first of that family is supposed to have lived about 1520 A.D. in the Reign of Narsa Rayaloo most of the Polligars trace their Origin about the same Period, Venkatta Rayaloo here mentioned reigned at Pennacondaa from 1585 to 1614 A.D.

A.D. 1585 to A.D. 1614

troops & accompanied by some of his principal Officers but desired them not to [illegible] any one that he was his adopted Son Baulapa Naick according by went [illegible] paid his respects to their Master & Sovereign Venkattapelly Rayaloo who having assembled all the Polligars marched & encamped near [illegible]

On the following night Venkattapelly Rayaloo sent for all the Polligars & Officers of his Army to his Cachary & announced that whoever would undertake to reduce the fort of Gooty should receive Betel & Nuts, but the Polligars looked one another in the face being unwilling to declare their [illegible] & their want of Enterprize, at last Baulapa Naick represented to Venkatapetty Naick that he would undertake to take the fort of Gooty within [illegible] or two Days & chearfully accepted the Betel & Nuts.*

That night an old Woman relation of Baulapa Naicks, & an Inhabitant of Gooty hearing that her relation Baulapa Naick had accepted the Betel from his Master on token of undertaking to take Gooty immediately Came to the Tent of Baulapa Naick & acquainted him that being informed of his engagement she had come to give him advice & to carry him by a [illegible] road to assault the Fort.-

Baulapa Naick with pleasure heard her Counsel & proceeded with his people unobserved by the enemy by the path she showed & surprized the Fort at Midnight.-

After this exploit Venkattapetty Rayaloo highly satisfied with his Courage & Conduct granted him the following Villages, Vellavalou, [illegible] door & Hurtoo with Dodrume & presented him with Gifts of great value, & appointed him as Chief Treasurer.-

A Woman of the low herd Caste used to carry Milk to the Rayavantry to the Thieves on the hill of Pangueru to subsist for her maintenance, & when they had not any money she used to trust them till Convenient time for Payment. One day the Goude of Rayavantry [illegible] penei to come near the hill of Pangueru on some business when Veda Nadadeyalee the Chief of the Thieves met him & they discovered to [illegible]

* It would hence appear that the acceptance of the Betel signified an engagement to undertake the enterprize as on other occasions it indicates an assurance of Fidelity, while from the Superior the presenting of it signifies grace & favor

A.D. 1585 to A.D. 1614

for some time & professing much satisfaction at this meeting they parted with mutual Embraces & other marks of affection & Respect; & went to their Several places; Veeranna Vadeyaloo when he got to his house said to his people, that he was polluted by touching a Pareya the Rajaumtry Goude, & getting Water, immediately washed & purified his body. The Rajaumtry Goude having notice that Veerana Vadeyaloo talked of him in disrespectful language went to Palavaloo & represented to Baulapa Naick who was his relation; that some thieves had taken up their residence on the Hill of Paughur the head man of which Veerana Vadeyaloo a Jungum had become arrogant & insolent in the presumption that his Caste was superior to all others & that he had the insolence to call the Gollaa Caste by the approbrious epithet of Pariah; that he had therefore come to acquaint him of his insolence since he was of the same Caste, that if he resented the dignity he ought to punish & utterly destroy them on his giving him further notice.

Baulapa Naick listened with pleasure to his representation & undertook to revenge their cause Cordially; he sent him back to Rajaumtry in the meantime employing spies to watch what people used to go & come between Rajaumtry & Paughur these acquainting him of the Gollar Woman that usually went to the Hill from Rajaumtry to sell Milk to the thieves; the Goude thereupon sent for this Woman & acquainting her of the Causes of his resentment against Veeranna Vadeyaloo desired her as She was wont to go to Paughur to give him notice when the thieves were next to be in the neighbourhood presenting her with some Money at the same time for her assistance which she promised & accordingly, one day the Herdwoman went to the Hill & asked payment of her debt. Veeranna Vadeyaloo told her that all his people being gone to a distant Country to procure Money by plundering when they returned he would pay off her debt with Interest; within a Week she came with this news to the Rajaumtry Goude & acquainted that it was now a proper time to destroy this enemy as their followers were at a great distance. The Goude then sent a Message to Baulapa Naick & Palavaloo

that

A-D1585
A-D1614

that the time was fitting for Vengeance on their enemies, now that all their people were at a distance, Baulapa Nauk then set out in haste for Paughur & surprizing the Droog at midnight put to death those he found on the hill & beheaded Veerana Vadeyaloo next morning the Moves who had gone plunder returned to Paughur & were all cut off. Baulapa Nauk then built a small Fort on the hill & fixed his residence there with some People. A remarkable Snake Stone being found on the hill he denominated it Paumoogonda from Paumoo Snake & Gonda Hill.

While he resided at Paughur it happened that the Magazine Pennaconda was blown up by lightning the explosion of which destroyed number of people suddenly. Venkatta Patty Rayaloo was then at Goty & when Baulapa Nauk had notice of the accident he immediately went to Pennaconda with some of his people & got the Conflagration extinguished & put the Fort of Pennaconda in a State of Security from Foreground ders & to obtain more favor from his Sovereign; he addressed two letters to his father Havaily Baira Goude to Chuckan Balapore & another to his Master Venkatapatty Rayaloo who was then at war with the Sultans at Sooty acquainting them of this accident.

Venkatapatty Rayaloo was much grieved at the loss of his people but highly pleased with the zeal of Baulapa Nauk he immediately set out from Sooty & came to Pennaconda & in token of his satisfaction & to Baulapa Nauk the following Villages in regard of his fidelity from the Postect, immediately belonging to himself viz:

1 Budemoor	13 Boogocdaroo
2 Gondlapelly	14 Rangagoonta
3 Gorasamraloo	15 Cadamaloo
4 Naregaunapalla	16 Chaulapalla
5 Jaiyooraya napalla	17 Jaiyooraya napalla
6 Cadapalacharoo	18 Naradoogoonta
7 Cummanaconda	19 Pombtemaroo

* Originally "Thunderbolt"

8 Vadravoo	20 Gungavarum
9 Catakaunecharla	21 Goudaty
10 Naugalamadagoo	22 Maucherayoopalla
11 Gadageeconta	23 Goomagoonta
12 Pandigooveep	24 Veerapasamoodrum &c

He also presented him with the following valuable gifts viz.

1	A Pindant of Pearls
2 Chee Coo Kalauba	A Breast Knot
3 { Sanjoo & Chacum }	A Chanker { Usually carried in Public near Wheel } a Rajahs Palanquin
4 { Hanoomunta Parooda dauboo }	A Shield on which was Carved the figure of Hanoomunta & Parooda doo
5	A Palanquin
6	A Great Elephant
7	A Fine Horse
8 Gundapandarum	An Ornament worn on the leg
9	A Valuable Sword
10	A Standard of Red & Blue Colour

He also then gave him the rank & dignity of a Polligar of his Kingdome to last while the Sun & Moon endured.

About this time Havaily Baira Goude the father by adoption of Baulapa Naik died at Chicka Balapooram & his relations & the Children of his own body possessed themselves of his Kingdome, Pada Baulapa Naik being at a distance; Pada Balapa Naik was drowned in grief & considered with himself that he did wrong, in not being in the presence of his father when he died; but being a sensible man conceiving that it would be improper & disrespectful to his adopted father's memory he forebore to enter into any Contention for his Estate.

Ayjapa Naik one of the Brothers of Pada Balapa Naik having died at Veerapasamoodrum by sickness. Baulapa Naik built a tomb over his burial place & soon after his Youngest Brother Timma Naik also died at

Baughur

A.D 1585 Baughur
A.D 1614.

Baulapa Naik increased the population of his Country & ruled 80 Years in Charity & beneficence; he built a handsome Mahall upon the Hill for his residence; He had three Sons by names Talapa Naik, Veera Baulapa Naik & Timma Naik, the first of these died in his Youth at 10 Years of age; the second Veera Baulapa Naik was a man of great Merit, very expert in the art of Archery & conversant in those Langua- which are proper for Princes to know.

Pada Palapa Naik built a Pagoda to Gopaul Swamy at Pallavalos whose Image he brought from Veeraswamoodrum & plac- there, soon after he departed this life.

On the death of Pada Baulapa Naik his friends & his brough- Son Veera Baulapa Naik & acknowledged him in his father's Kingdom
A.D 1585 with their full Consent in the Sallevahan Year 1507 the Cycle year Ba- he performed the Customary funeral Ceremonies for his father along with his -ger Brother according to the law of the Gollawars - He ruled for about 7 as his father & acquired a good name in his Country; the Rattingeery K- -gar Sarayya Rungapa Naik fought him at Varasamoodu- forced him to return to Baughur & annexed Varasamoodrum to his
A.D 1692 Country; He died in the Sallevahan Year 1515 of Cycle year Veejayan- no Sons —

On his death his brother Timmapa Naik succeeded in the Kingdom reigned for 50 Years very graciously even ten times better than his father & B-

In his time the Veyadroog Polligar Pada Venkatapatty - came to Combadoore where he fought Timmapa Naik & put off his followers him back to Baughur & took possession of Combadoore which he annex- his own Country; he had three Sons Baulapa Naik, Talapa Naik, -rapa Baldpa Naik the Eldest of whom Baulapa Naik was a very -dent Prince & made great proficiency in the Sciences; his father Timmap- Naik dying of a Consumption Baulapa Naik succeeded in the Sallev-
A.D 1643 -han year 1565 of Cycle year Swabanoo; he governed for 40 Years in p- eace

A.D.1683 charitable manner - This Baulapa Naikk appointed his Brother Talapa Naikk to manage Canamady who had a son Timmapa Naikk a great War rior among his Caste who succeeded his father who died at Canamady & took possession of his father's charge -

In his time Moomady Holala Naidoo Polligar of Nidigul came & took Caumanaconda from those who held it for Baulapa Naikk, Timma- pa Naikk of Canamady seeing that thro' the mismanagement of Baulapa- Naikk his Country was lowered by Foreign Princes & that he was unworthy of gover- ning came to Paughur & took the Government into his own hands; he governed

A.D.1638 very graciously for 5 Years & in this time built the smaller fort on the hill of Paughur & a handsome Mahall; repaired the Pettah, the Ditch & Fortifications round it, & also built a handsome square Tank near the Ponnaconda Gate, some time after every afflicted (by his Misfortune) with some disorder he expended much Money to get rid of it without relief, some persons of skill acquainting him that he ought to worship their household God Pallavaloo Gopaula Swamy he took their advice & brought from Pallavaloo to Paughur an Image of him that had been placed there by his own Ancestors; he then built a handsome Temple spent much money on the Ceremonies & Festivals on the occasion of removing the God to the new Pagoda & worshipped that God fer- vently in hopes to be relieved from his trouble; by the mighty favor of God he recovered within three Months, ever after which he performed annual cere- monies to that God with great Zeal & never omitting it hereafter for the shortest interval until his death; he got a son Taulapa Naidoo towards the ends of his reign whom he appointed as his successor in the Pallevahan year

A.D.1688 1610 of Cycle year Veelavaga -

This Taulapa Naikk was an arrogant & indolent Prince who reign- ed for 12 Years constantly involved in dangers & troubles with foreign Rajahs - In his time Meedeegasee Toladiah Polligar of Meedeegasee came and fought with Taulapa Naikk at Canamadee drove him back to Paughur & took Canamadee which he retained for some time but delivered it up thro' friend- ship to Lodgee Godapada father of Moorari Rows some time after this Lo- dgee

dojee came & fought Tautapa Naick & deprived him of the following villages:

1 Goudally	5 Naradegoonta
2 Marchawujapalla	6 Goemagutta
3 Seevoomalla	7 Veerapasamoodrum
4 Chaulapoorum	8 Gangavaram

and annexed them to the District of Muddaka Seeta.

Tautapa Naick ruled for a short time after this & died of fever & left a son called Timmapa Naick who being young at the time of his fathers death Timmapa Naick who had been long confined by his Grandfather along with his Father Baulapa Naick who died in Confinement was released on the death of Tautapa Naick in his Kingdome with the Consent of all the relations, Citizens & all the principal people, in the Sallewahana

A.D 1700 1622 of the Cycle Year Veerama, as the Son of the late King & was
A.D 1744 he ruled for 44 Years very chastably; he loved the poor & protected them

This Rajah had 3 Sons by his Consort Vencatamma Naikrauloo named Pada Timmapa Naick, Chicka Timmapa Naick & Pa-pa Naick, the Eldest of these Pada Timmapa Naick was a verry vertuous & remarkably handsome, he was expert in Archery & other Accomplishments when he reached the age of Manhood his father Timmapa Naick be-to look out for a handsome Woman equal to the superior beauty of his Son-ing that the Daughter of Rajaviuntry Chicka Goude was an accomplished & vertuous Woman, he sent a Message to Chickapa Goude proposing to ma-his Daughter to his Son Pada Timmapa Naick. The Goude replied "You are by Caste a Vara Polaroo & I am by Caste of the Sarana Ja-"how can a Man of one Caste marry the Daughter of another Caste ma-"Can one give the Milk of a Cattel to Cow's a Dog?" —

The Rajah when he heard these words was exceedingly exasperated the Goude & came & plundered all his Estate & carrying him to Raughute kept him there for some time; but afterwards released him at the request of his Officers & appointed him to his former Station. The Rajah after this ma-

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* Several instances occur in these papers as at Chittelldroog, Raidroog, Bednoor & when in case of necessity a change in the Succession has been adopted as a temporary expedient but always by the advice & with the Consent of the most respectable persons & Counsellors, Officers &c. of Palla Pala Davaroo. See Chittelldroog Page 30.

** Many Several of the expressions in this Account compared with others in my hands if would appear to be copied or extracted from the Legends which are known to have been preserved among all the Families of these petty Chieftains. —

his Eldest Sone is the Daughter of Avvagana palla Dasapa called Ave-
chemmee; her mother's Relations used to call her Avchemma; but the Relations
of her Mother in law called her Letchamama; for his Brother Chin Timma-
-pa Naick he got in Marriage the Daughter of Chenoya the Dalvayee
of Pauligatte, by names Pada Pavvinma, Sunjeevamma.

After the death of Timmapa Naick his Eldest Sone Pada Timma-
A.D.1744 -pa Naick succeeded in the Sallevahan Year 1666 of the Cycle Year Rakkau-
A.D.1752 -chee; he reigned for 8 Years, he was a greater Warrior than any of his Ancestors;
he constructed a Tank in Parvoosoomaummedy near Ramalanapalay; a-
-nother near Nanneyanepalliy & built a new Village at a Gun shot from
Poorvoosoomaummedy, on the latter place being destroyed & called it Tim-
-mapa Naick Cotta & fortified it; collecting some Troops he fought the Mha-
-rattas & took from them the following Villages which they had depraved their
Ancestors &c Viz.

1 Poomagatta
2 Erapasamvodrum
3 Maudeerayoondpalle
4 Doomattemarry
5 Naguloogoolla
6 Chaubapooram

but next year the Mharattas returned with more Troops, plundered the
Petta & set up his Youngest Brother Chinna Vencatapaty Naidoo in
the government who increased the population of his Country & cultivated friend-
-ship with Hyder agreeing to present him with 100000 Rupias as a Nazzur;
he also got his Brother Pada Vencatapaty Naidoo released from confinement
A.D.1773 who fled again Pauligatte up to the Sallevahan Year 1695 of the Cycle
year Vejaya.

Pada Vencatapaty Naidoo soon after departed this life; he had
two Sons called Pada Timmapa Naidoo & Chinna Timmapa Nai-
-doo by his two Wives Letchmama & Ramachenderamma.

On his death his Eldest Son called Pada Timmapa Naidoo
succeeded to his father in the Sallevahan Years 1695 of Cycle Year Vee-
-jaya in the Month of Carticum the Friday.

Durga

During his Government Pradany Vencapa* an Officer of the Bahadar came to Paughur by order of Hyder & besieged the Fort for 5 Months & took the place, taking the two Brothers together with their Sons & Chena Vencatapetty Naidoo prisoners he carried them to Mudgery & encamped them on the Hill.

The Pradanee Vencapa gave a Jaghere Village for the subsistance of the Rajahs family, he enquired into the whole affairs of Paughur & found that several Villages of the District were annexed to the neighbouring Districts directed all the alienated lands which were formerly taken from the Paughur Polligar to be restored & appointed Cheeky Sooba Row as Aumildar of the District.

A.D.1777 In the Sallevahan year 1700 & cycle year Vaeu Lumby, on his coming to Chilledroog he encamped at Paughur with his retinue & inspected the Droog — finding it a strong & commodious place, he directed people to be employed immediately to construct strong walls & works upon it, that it should be fully supplied giving charge of this order to Pradanee Vencapayya who instantly began to build the fortifications & Pettas in a regular manner & carried Hyders orders into effect during his life time without ceasing.—

A.D.1778 In the cycle year Veelumbee, Pradanee, Vencapa went against Yarachanaime Naidoo, Polligar of Racherlas, whom he overcame & reduced his District & carried the Polligar prisoner to Penaconda where he was confined on the hills. That District was then annexed to Paughur.

A.D.1779 In this in the Sallevahan Year 1701 of Cycle year Veegaree Hyder sent a new Aumildar to this District Chaciramayya who during his Management took Panasamcotum & Soolanaychipalaye &c. from the people of the Vidiguel Polligar & annexed these Villages by force to Ghur: the Polligars of Vidiguel being then in a low Condition dare not oppose their measures for fear of Hyder.—

The District was managed by this Aumildar to the Cycle year

A.D.1782 Sooboocrootoo, when after Hyders death his son Tippoo Sultan appointed

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* Pradanny Vencapiah appears to have been employed by Hyder as Manager of the Provinces on the Frontiers of the Polligars recovered about this time from the Mharattas on their expulsion from the Carnatic &c. Mudgerry, Vidiguel, Meedagasee &c. (A.D. 1774)

Roastoom Caun as Amuldar & dismissed the former; Tippoo came to Baughur about this time & finding the District was small attached some villages of Koyadroog & Bunnacondee to the Baughur District; accordingly the people of Bunnacondee removed Ruddum Taraff into Baughur in obedience to the Royal Order; & the Koyadroog people removed Seeroomalla there be-
A.D.1787 longing to the Koyadroog Seemaun the Cycle year Plavenga.

He also destroyed the Pagodas of Gopaul Swamy which had been built on the hill, by the former Polligars.

From that period these 3 Taraffs were successively managed for some time by the Amuldars of Baughur; under the Sultan to the years of Sada-
-randa, but the Sultan afterwards detached Ruddum Taraff from Bau-
-ghur & appointed a Separate Amuldar for it, leaving Rapata & Hoosa-
-coor belonging to Ruddum still attached to Baughur.

A.D.1790 In the Cycle year of Sadaranda the Moguls, Europeans & Mharattas came to Bangalore to fight with the Sultan under the Command of Lord Cornwallis & General Medows* at this time the Polligar of Baughur Timmapa Naidoo who had been Confined lately by Rhadanee Venca-
-jee at Mudgerry was released by force from Prison & came to Baughur & possessed himself of all the Districts excepting the Fort & Hill, he main-
A.D.1792 -tained his ground for about one year till in the Cycle year of Paredavee, Tippoo had made peace with the Company, when the Armies thereu-
-turned to their respective territories, Tippoo sent some Troops to Baughur & the Polligar was obliged to fly into Foreign Countries; From that period
A.D.1799 Tippoo's Amildars successively managed up to the years of Seedar-
-dee without any interruption.

When the Sultan came to Baughur in the Cycle year of
A.D.1794 Aununda he gave the name of Kaheegaubad* to Baughur.

After the Sultan's death in the Cycle years of Seedardee of the 30th of Chitram Month on Saturday when the Company's forces took Seringapatam the above Timmapa Naick Polligar came to Baughur with

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* Wall's & Meedees is the name generally applied to our generals in the Native Accounts.

with an order from Colonel Alexander (Read and took possession
all the districts of Sunghur which he managed for 2 Months when
=mah the Dewan of Mysore sent him an Order by a Hurra
to deliver up the charges of the Country to his people, & sent for the purpose
Readman Timmaya Pantoolu along with Colonel Selfrey, com
=manding a detachment of troops.

From which time the Nayaks Amildars
successively managed under the Orders of Purniah by the Order
Mysore Krishnarayah Vadeyaloo)

Remarks on the Paughur District.
October 1801

1 Situation — Paughur is situated N. W. of Nundydroog 30 Cos; N.E. of Sera 18 Cos; West of Penneaconda 12 Cos, & N. of Mudgerry 16 Cos.

2 Boundaries of Paughur Tarruff — On the East Paughur is bounded by the Village of Timmayanepata ab 1/2 Cos distance, on the South East by the Village of Jaijoorayanpalleea at 1/2 Cos distance; on the S. by Rajaruntry ab 1/2 Cos distance, on the S. W. by Goondarpalga ab 1 Cos distance; on the West by Nalegaum ab 1 Cos distance, on the North West by Garoosoomaiveo at 18 1/2 Cos distance on the North by Canecalabanda at 18 1/2 Cos distance & on the N. E. by Cunchagandadeo at 2 Cos distance.*

3 The Fort — The Drog was built — Years ago by Baulapa Naik of the Yenia Jettiawar caste whose family have ruled the District since
The Fort of Paughur has 3 Gates

4 Buildings — In the Town of Paughur there are 4 Pagodas of Surjanayooloo, Seevoodoo, Sedaramasundy & Caulicaudaveo, one Mussulman Mosque
There are 12 Drawing Wells & 6 Square Tanks & one Dana

5 Castes — In the Town the Numbers of houses of the several Castes are as follows viz;

Bramins	15	Mharattas	1
Banians	16	Cutegawar	4
Linga Bulgawars	12	Taylors	4
Oilmakers	2	Jeenoogers	3
Cowherds	14	Moochees	2
Capawars	11	Ballarayahs	3
Tankdiggers	1	Coorcomawars	25
Camavaya Kalawar	2	Mussulman	18

* These are the Boundaries of the Tarruff not of the Districts. See the Map

Vadrawars	1	Cotmuckers	
Lauligondas	4	Weavers	
Bolgawars	74	Sautanies	
Bastawars	12	Arctarachen	
Washermen	9	Talocya Bulgawars	
Toddy Sellers	3	Barbers	
Panchalum	8	Chucklers	
Jayanas	6	Parayas	

6. Animals

The Animals found in this District are Tygers, Bears, Pan[ther] Wolves, Wild Cats, Musk Cats, Wild Hogs, Porcupines, Deer, [Ante]lopes, Stags, Elks, Hares, & Monkies. Goanas &c. Apes are much em[ployed] in Carriages; the Natives keep many Dogs for hunting.-

7. Grains

The Grains of this Country are Paddy, Cholum, Baroog[a] Canaloo, Tapaloo, Woodiloo, Woolloovaloo, Karacooloo, Avelakan[y] Alasundoo, Tasaloo, Anoomoolo, Jungle oil Nuts, Condeeloo, R[agy] galoo, Wheat, Chennaingee, Paddy, Yara Cembaly Paddy, [Red] Cambaty Paddy, Tala Sana Paddy, Terroopaty Sana Paddy, [Red] Samigdda Paddy, Gungasala Paddy, Empdna Paddy -

8. Fruits

The Fruits are Plantains, Limes & large Kinds Cadely, [Red] Pomegranates, Plumbs & Anjoors, Berkees, Davadauny, Banga[na] Palmaider Mangoes, Sour Oranges, Sweet Oranges, & Mangoes, Jumbo[ra] radoo, Poeti naradoo, Pooly Calivas, Baloosoo, Wood Apple, Jack, Tamarinds.-

9 Manufactures

White Cloths are made from 3 Gold Fanams, to 3 Pagodas each [piece] value; Lambadies from 1 to 5 Gold Fanams each.-

10 Mode of Telling the Lands to the Ryots

Formerly the lands were not measured; but as much ground as required 96 Pucha Seers of Grain was called a Toomoo; In the first Kind of Soil or Nerawaree a Toomoo was let from 3 to 7 Pagodas according to the value of the land, Of the 2d Kind or Badaloo, as much ground as one could till with one Plough from Morning till Evening was called a Gauta & let for one Pagoda.

In some Villages the lands was let from 2 to 4 Pagodas for a Plough according to the value of the Lands, in other Villages the Circar Managers assessed the land rent on examination of the Grain produced.

11th Gardens

In Planting Pauk & nut Gardens for the room of 1600 Pauk Nut Trees or one Toomoo 48 Pagodas were paid to the Circar; In some places for 80 Trees the Space is called a Toomoo & assessed at 14 Pagodas Rent by the Circar.

12th Gardens

For Betel Gardens the grounds in which two Creepers are planted is called a Coorla; Ten such Coorlas make one Calawa 80 Calawas make one Toomoo. For a Toomoo they receive 5 Pagodas to the Circar. In some places 160 Calawas make a Toomoo & for one of them 24 Pagodas rent is paid according to the value of the lands.

Total of Weights in this District.

24 Sayer Doods weight make	1 Cacha Seer
3 Cacha Seers	1 Aude Seer
2 Aude Seers	1 Puncha Seer
2 Puncha Seers	1 Dadeyam
4 Dadeyams	1 Maund
48 Cacha Seers	1 Maund

Table of Measures of Grain in this District

84	Rupees Weight.	1	Pucka Seer
3	Pucka Seers	1	Padee
8	Padees	1	Coonchum
2	Coonchums	1	Casap
2	Casaloo	1	Toomoo
20	Toomoos	1	Candy

96 Pucka Seers make one Toomoo

1920 Pucka Seers - - one Candy

Kyfiyat of Goomagultah

a Taraff of Paughur

received on the Spot

October 27th 1801

In the beneficent Reigns of Narasimvadavar Rayaloo four fugus Jogooloo Pilgrims came from Benares to Anagoondy & visited the Rayah in a fortunate time; their names were Cassingelacomliah, Veeswasuraniah, Conamargsiah, & Calabiramiah; they acquainted him that they came from so far as Benares to visit him; that they had devoted themselves to the sole worshipping & devotion of the God Seevoo in the strictest & most austere manner at any fit place for the increase of his power day by day by the mighty favor of God; Therefore they wanted a fit place in his Dominions for lodging in & fulfilling their vows, & to build an Agrahanom there; the King respectfully replied that he was very glad to comply with their wishes & desired them to finde out a proper place fit for them & not already possessed by Bramyns or Gods in any part of his dominions & that he would grant it with all his heart, they then departed from the Rayah & travelling over his Dominions at last came to this Jungle near the River Peenaulenee the lands of which were not granted to any Gods or people but belonged to the Circar they returned to Narasimvadavar Rayaloo & told him that they had a very holy place in a Jungle near the Peenaulenee River agreeable to his desires; he was much pleased thereat himself & graciously granted that Tract of Jungle to them, being within the District of Pennaconda in the Rodum Taraff West of Calenaadapooram near the Peenaulenee River.

Talking

Taking leave from their Rajahs they returned to this Jungle where they built some huts for their accomodation upon a bank & resided there with their disciples worshipping & paying their devotions to their God Seeroo this subsisting by collecting alms in the neighbouring Villages in the day time after which they retired to their huts.-

In their monthly meetings they consulted of building a proper Pagoda for their God in this Jungle after which they went out as usual to collect Charity for their maintenance - In this manner they went on for a long time & at last had got sufficient to build a handsome Pagoda & Nelacontta & Vesteasury on the South side of their Asthanum Where the God Punchalingjum[x1] was placed -

Sometime after this the Pilgrims resolved to travel & went back on a Journey from Benares to Ramasseuro & the Pagoda fell to ruin during the troubles of the Country from the disturbance of Foreign Nations; but there is still one Image of the Gods on the scite of that ancient Pagoda.-

Veerasmaradeva Rayaloo having departed from this World; his son Croostadeva Rayaloo mounted his throne & was acknowledged throughout all the Kingdom he governed with much beneficence & equity and ten times better than his father; & his reign & Bramans & Badugas[x2] came to wait on the King with their families on account of a famine that prevailed in their Country, they saluted the Rajah very submissively, who received them graciously & condoled with them & their family they represented their misfortunes & petitioned him for an Agraharam & their subsistence; the King granted every necessary assistance & desired them to go and look for a proper place of residence according they then took leave of the Rajah & travelling over the Country he made choice of this Jungle near the river by the advice of Mahapoorum Shanbogue; they then returned to Croostadeva Rayaloo & acquainted him that they found a good place in a Jungle in the

[x1] Pancha Lingam - The Lingam representing the 5 Elements or Powers of Nature according to the Hindoo System as Fire, Water, Earth, &c &c

[x2] Badaga-naud.

strict of Pannaconda which he granted to those four families of Brahmins by names Gungadara Somayaje Narasimha Somayaje, Cauvaudu taroo & Yalanaustergannabatroe —

After this the King being on a Journey thro' his Dominion on business that required expedition Goodoogoojaulooloo the Servant who held the Kings Umbrella by his Assiduity & perseverance keeping up with his Horse for a great distance each day gave such great satisfaction to the Rajah; that he told him in token of his approbation he would comply with any request he made — The Umbrella Holder respectfully replied that he was ambitious of using the Royal throne & Seal for a Years which the King complied with — In this time he caused the Writers to make out many Grants of Agraharoms in his name, & instantly sealed them & issued them regularly to the Brahmins; among others he allowed 4 families of Brahmins obtained one of these, who cleared away this Jungle & built a Village named Ramacroostapooram settling on a lucky day in the place — This Village was built in a very regular manner & they brought under cultivation a good deal of ground about it; they placed stones as landmarks of the Bounds on the three Sides of S. W. & North & carved the figure of Goodoogoopaulooloo upon them; but the first four Sangajeets returned again to the place & contested the right of the Brahmins to build the Village. The Brahmins alledging the authority of the King the Pilgrims brought them into the presence of Croostadava Rayaloo & represented their claims to the Agraharom: Croostadava Rayaloo on enquiry said there was no occasion to quarrel with the poor Brahmins for that he had granted them the ground for their livelihood which he had complied with, not knowing that his Ancestors had already granted away this Jungle; & observing that the Jungle had not been occupied by these people for a long time; therefore it was his fair; he now therefore adjudged the ground in dispute should be divided among both parties & occupied in equal shares during their

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In their nightly meetings they consulted of building a proper Pagoda having found out in this Jungle & after sun rise they went out as usual to collect Charity for their maintenance.— In this manner they went on for a long time & at last had got sufficient to build a handsome Pagoda at Veelaconda & Veeseasura on the South side of their Aschramum where the God Punchalingjum[*1] was placed.—

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[*2] Vada-ga-naud.

tract of Pannaconda which he granted to the four families of Brahmins by names Gungadara Somayaje, Narasimha Somayaje, Caumauba taroo & Yalanauteganaikachar -

After this the King being on a Journey thro' his Dominion on business that required expedition Goordoogopaulooroo the Servant who held the Kings Umbrella by his Assiduity & perseverance keeping up with his Horse for a great distance each days gave such great satisfaction to the Rajah, that he told him in token of his satisfaction he would comply with any request he made. The Umbrella Holders respectfully replied that he was ambitious of using the Royal throne & Seal for 8 hours which the King complied with - In this time he caused the Writers to make out many Grants of Agraharams in his name, & instantly sealed them & gifted them regularly to the Brahmins, among others he afforded 4 families of Brahmins obtained one of these, who cleared away the Jungle & built a Village named Ramacroostapooram settling on a lucky day in the place - This Village was built in a very regular manner & they brought under cultivation a good deal of ground about it; they placed Stones as landmarks of the Bounds on the three Sides of it N W North & carved the figure of Goordoogopaulooroo upon them, but the first four Sanyasses returned again to the place & contested the right of the Brahmins to build the Village. The Brahmins alledging the authority of the King the Pilgrims brought them into the presence of Croostadava Rayaloo & represented their claims to the Agraharam. Croostadava Rayaloo on enquiry said there was no occasion to quarrel with the poor Brahmins for that he had granted them the ground for their livelihood which he had complied with, not knowing that his Ancestors had already granted away this Jungle; & observing that the Jungle had not been occupied by these people for a long time; Therefore it was his fault, he now therefore adjudged the ground on dispute should be divided among both parties & occupied in equal shares during their

their lives without any further molestation.- At the time of this dispute this Village got the name of Jogooloo Goomagutta- Jogooloo signifies [illegible] quarrel- Goomagutta a contention or dispute. Yetta a Bank from the quarrel of these people for a Village built upon the bank where they formerly resided.

After this decision the Bramins & Pilgrims divided the Agrahar into two equal shares & occupied it according to the Kings order; On the death of the 4 Pilgrims they bequeathed their share to the 4 families of Bramins having no Children of their own to enjoy it were united to the divine Spirit by the purity of their lives- The Bramins built a Pagoda of Sreenjanayaloo & placed his Image in it; they also built a Fort & populated the Village very properly.-

After the death of Crooshadava Rayaloo, Sulya Rama Rayaloo, & the Princes of his blood successively ruled this Country one to another up to Venkatapatty Rayaloo who granted Palaveram & Goomagutta to Baulapa Naick his Cash Keeper- He built the Fort of Paughur & made it his Capital he annexed these Villages to the district from Ballapa Naick the Polligars of Paughur successively ruled beneficently excelling each other in good deeds. In the reign of Tantapa Naick, Seedojee Godpada Rao war on him for some time & divested of the following Villages.

1 Goomgullah
2 Yubrgavaram
3 Veerapasamoodrum
4 Choulapoorum
5 Goudatee
6 Mauchanayanpalla
7 Dombateemara

After 40 Years remaining thus he annexed them to the Madaca District.-

Venkattapatty Naidoo afterwards fought again with the

Row I recover the above mentioned Villages which he kept for a year when Moorari Row came against Vencatapatty Naidoo I after some contest forced him to retreat to Paughur; he then annexed again all the Villages to Madaca Seerah as before & Hyder Ally Cawn after this having conquered Moorari Row in war got possession of Madaca Seerah from which time this place remained attached to that District till Pradaunee Vencapah

AD 1777 came to Paughur by Order of Hyder who fought with the Pollegars & reduced him & enquiring into the former state of this Country & annexed it again to Paughur with which it remained ever since.

AD 1799 After Hyder's death this District formed part of Tippoo Sultan's Sovereignty for 15 Years, to the Year of Seedardee of 30th Chitra Month when the Company's forces took possession of Tippoo's Dominions and appointed Kistnaraja Wadeyaloo Rajah of Mysore since which period his Sumildars under Order of Poornia the Dewan have managed this Country.—

Account of Chicka Dauloovatum

Collected from Rama Sastry at that place
October 3d 1804

A.D 1444 In the Sallevahan year 1366 Cyclo Aathtaichee in the reign of Narasimhadava Rayaloo the King came to this Jungle to visit the Pagoda of Narasimha Swamy & the River Jayamunghum which runs near Doda Dauloovatum; The Bramins acquainted him that the place was sacred & its fame with the History of the God & River mentioned in the Scanda Pooranum of Viasooloo;*2 The Bramins therefore desirous of forming an Establishment here; on which Narasimhadava Rayaloo caused the Jungle to be cleared & two Villages to be built on this ground Doda Dauloovatum & Chicka Dauloovatum; he granted Doda Dauloovatum to the God Narasimha Swamy; & Chicka Dauloovatum as an Agraharum for 24 Families or Houses of Bramins dividing the grounds of the Villages into 24 Vootvolas or Shares & assigning them in a certain proportion as he thought proper to these 24 Families with which they enjoyed undisturbed to the time of Kundarajayaa - These Villages were annexed in the Government of the Rayaloo into the District of Pennaconda & Tedum Carnam but afterwards Meedegasee Chickapa Gouda reduced & annexed it to his own District -

When Kundarajayaa afterwards reduced the Meedegasee District he allowed a District of 3000 Pagodas value for the subsistence of this family which was for some time rendered of no effect by the disputes & claims of these Bramins but afterwards it was adjusted and their Revenues allowed -

But Hyder withdrew the Pension after this from the

---

*1 There must be a mistake of the names of the Prince or of the Year, here but this will be corrected from the Chronology of the Beejanagur Princes -

* Vassalvo or Byas the reputed Compiler of the Vedes & Author of the Mahabarut -

Vollegars family & abanied the lands - Tippoo Sultan after him ruled all these countries for 17 Years - He decided a new Settlement of the Revenue to be made for these Villages paying 150 Pagodas yearly to the Circar -

In the Sallevahan year 1720 Cyclo Sudurdee on the fall of the Sultan & Seringapatam, Amuldars were appointed for Mudgerry &c by Purnia & under whom the country has been ever since managed as part of the Dominion of the Mysore Rajah Kistnaraya Vadryaroo -

Account of Camundroog

a Paraff of Paughur

Received Here in October 1801

When the Narapully Kistna Rayeel formerly reigned at Beejanagur & Pennacondaw Kistna Rayeel one going to hunt in the Wilds attended by many Hunters with Hounds & Dogs near Camun-condaw which was then covered with thick Jungle he met with a Hare whom his Dogs attacked; but the Hare turning round killed the Dog. The Rayeel was much pleased with the place and ascending the hill found it upwards of a Cow in extent & plenty of Water on it; the Rayeel then built a Strong Fort on Camuncondaw which thus remained during his Government.

Afterwards in the reign of Ally a Rama Raja the Mog came with an Army conquered all the places in their Way, & afterwards possessed themselves of Beejanagur after a bloody & great Battle in which Ally a Rama Raja was slain — The Officers of the Narap Rajahs then possessed themselves of their Samstans which had been gi-ven them as Jageers in the time of the Narapully Rayeels; at this ti Timmapa Naik who was Treasurer to the Rayeel took possession Paughur & garrisoned the Droog where he resided & managed that Dis-trict — Some time after Timmapa Naik resolved to build a Guaddy f the Security of his District of Paughur, & hearing of Camuncondaw a Droog had been already constructed by the Narapully Rajahs he they went up the hill & found the fortifications extensive with plenty of Water but t Walls were ruinous & had fallen down in several parts of what had been built by the Narapully — Timma Naik caused the old buildings of

Camunda

Camundroog to be then repaired and managed the Country from his Residence at Paughur & Camundroog for 30 Years.

Afterwards Timmala Naik of Nidicull prepared his Army and waiting for an Opportunity to attack Camundroog; one day when Timmapa Naik was at his Residence of Paughur the Nidicull Naik came suddenly with his troops & surprized Camundroog; the Nidigul Naik then strengthened the Fortifications & repaired the Buildings & Batteries &c. & kept 300 Carnatics with Guns &c. as a garrison there; he built also a Pettah below the Droog called Rama Pettah to which he brought settlers & inhabitants & the Population of the Town & Droog became flourishing.

Timmala Naik attached four Villages to Camundroog - viz.

1 Toomull Banda
2 Bommagaunapully
3 Boopoor
4 Henchigaunapully

Timmala Naik resided at Nidiculdroog & Camundroog & in his Government no Enemy attacked these Hill forts; Seventy years after he departed from his life to Heaven & he appointed his Son Hollala Naik in his room; he also managed the Government at Nidicull & Camundroog & in his reign he added 4 more Villages to Camundroog Viz.

1 Condakindapilly
2 Dalavaypully
3 Meangoonta
4 Boddereddypully

Hollala Naik governed for 90 Years & then Departed to Heaven.

After him his Son Hoomady Naik succeeded in the room of his father & he ruled 10 Years; in his time the neighbouring Poligars attempted nothing against Nidicull and Camundroog

&c.

His son Veer Timmala Naik succeeded: about this
time Hyder Ally Khan came with an Army & conquered all the
A.D. 1776 Samstans in his Way, in the Cycle year of Doonmoothy Sa
=chat'-

He came to Paughurdroog with an Army of 40
Mussulmen Cavalry 15000 Carnatics & 5000 Rocket Men
Guns &c. he besieged Paughur for 6 Months & at last acquitted the
place which was defended by the Polligar but Hyder at la
took the Hill fort with which he was much satisfied on examin
the place finding that the district of Paughur was not extensiv
he attached Camundroog to it, to which he added the Teere
=my Racherla Tallook.

Moorapa Row had formerly attached a part of
District of Paughur to Madaca Seerah Tallook which
annexed again to Paughurdroog taking them from the
=gars then in possession of them.-

A.D. 1782 When Afterwards Hyder Ally prepared an
Army & descended into the Tallaghaat where he conquered al
the places before him & Tippoo Sultan went to war in Bow
=yal the Polligar of Nidigulldroog Timmala Naik
accompanied Tippoo Sultan's Army where he died of his Wound
in the Coudeyal Country & one Year after Hyder Ally Khan
had departed to Heaven in Tallaghaat.-

Tippoo Sultan having got possession of Coudeya
some after he set off from his Capital with his Army reducing th
several Samstanas as he went; he then besieged Nidigull for
Months & took it by attacks- After this he reduced the Royadr
and Karponelly Samstans.-

In the year of Calleeyookte Savacher in the
Tallow.

Sallee: year 1799 the English Bahadder came up with their Army to the Ballaghaat & took Seringapatam when Tippoo Sultan was slain.-

Buildings &c. on Camundroog at presents.-

There are 10 Wells a large Tank & some Gardens on Camun-droog - a Pagoda of Ramaswar - There is also a Cave of the Seedooloo called Seedooloo Gavee on the Hill (See Account of the Forts -

Hurryhur.

Chunasheemar of the Harryhurr District for the Roudree year A.D. 1800

No.	Name of the District	Caraffs	Villages: Whole	Villages: Half	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: River Toongabudra	Water: Tanks: In good Order	Water: Tanks: Broken	Water: Tanks: Total	Water: Cuttas	Water: Wells	Water: Cutpollas	Forts: In good Order	Forts: Broken	Forts: Total	Hills	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Mosques	Religious Establishments: Vemarzzella	Angaries or Shops	Looms	Ploughs	Houses	Families: People who pay Taxes to the Government	Families: Khooshbash (free of Taxes)	Families: Total
1	Harryhurr	.	44	4	48	5	53	1	8	2	10	5	33	2	1	2	3	4	52	9	1	101	149	916	1898	1180	581	1767

N.B. Holalli is not included in the above

Thanashoomari of Hurryhurr *Continued*

No. of Taluks	Name of the District	Bramins (Bramins)	Comaties (Banyans & Merchants) (Veeshas)	Raajpoots (Soodras)	Bulgiwars (Bangeewars)	Lingavunts	Reddy, Kumbil Reddywaar (a Class of Ryots)	Telligar Pedawar	Lingur (Soldiers)	Halloocaroo (Milkmen)	Golla (Herdsmen)	Kabaddy (a Class of Fishermen)	Dungar (Fishers)	Coorman (or Cumbly Weavers)	Jaadur (Weavers)	Gurzlavar (Silk makers)	Coombar (Potmakers)	Durzee (Taylors)	Hajama (Hajaum) Barbers	Agasa (Dhoby) Washermen	Moochegar (Shoemakers)	Jinagar (Saddlemakers)	Panchaul (5 Tribes of Artificers)	Ediger (Candwilla) Toddy Drawers	Arrack Distillers	Ooppar (Tank diggers)	Cubbanaroo (Boatmen)	Rangaree (Dyers)	Neelagar (Dyers)	Padamsaler (a Class of Ryots)	Pinjar (Cotton beaters)	Pahunger	Oddugar	Thigar (Gardeners)	Bedar (Bow) Hunters (Miscellaneous)	Holeyar (Pariahs)	Mandigar (Beggars) Jugglers	Wholliar	Jains	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Hurryhurr	163	33	2	124	530	4	2	2	2	10	2	24	2	64	10	3	4	17	18	4	5	66	1	3	28	96	1	1	1	4	18	2	7	134	19	73	16	10	72	1767
	Of which are in the Town	125	27	"	109	57	"	3	"	2	2	"	56	2	58	10	1	4	9	8	4	6	17	"	"	2	12	1	1	"	3	19	2	"	13	5	"	4	2	53	617

Memorandum – The List of Families in the Towns of Hurryhurr for 1800 amounted to – – – 632

Decrease . . . 15

Abstract of the District of Holall in 1800

No.	Names of the Villages	Remarks
1	Cusba Holall	
2	Hunchenhally	
3	Mauliancully	
4	Jungamandully	Ruined
5	Bomarahully	
6	Jeraupoor and	
7	Canavaihully	
8	Balahoonsi	
9	Nell Godary	Within the Harponelly District
10	Mylaur	Granted to the Mardico Goroo

Observations on The Present State of the Hurryhurr District 1800

1 Situation

The Town of Hurryhurr is situated within 43 English Miles W.N.W. from Chitracull on the bank of the Toongabadra River

2 Extent

The Extent of this Country is from West to East 8½ Miles from South to North 13 Miles bounded by the Toongabadra on the West & North West & containing 119 Square Miles

3 Soil

The Soil is of three descriptions Clay, Rocky & Red; producing plentifully with a moderate portion of Water Joary & Ragaloo without the aids of Tanks.—

4 Productions

It produces also Cheenna, Callee, & Commbooloo Anoomoo-loo, Hasaroo & many kinds of Small grain with some Cotton: Wheat is not Cultivated, Paddy & some Sugar canes are only raised in the lands below the Tanks of the Villages, Condayee, Malloogondanaa, Hullee, Batee, Coondavade, Codeepilly & Kungodoo — In the Soil chiefly Clay next adjacent to it overflown by the River Melons are successfully cultivated but not any other fruits

5 Woods

There is little Black Jungle or Wood—

6 Animals

The Animals are the same as those of the Chitracull Seema. Headsmen Said that the Buffaloes here give more Milk than any other Cattle

7 Cause of decay of Cultivation & Agriculture

They say that this Talook was formerly one extensive Tract of Meadow or cultivated grounds but it is now overrun with thin Jungle in several parts of the North & North East in consequence of the troubles, frequent

=quent charges of Government & invasions of hostile Armies this being a comm
thorough fare –

8 Trees — There are no Palmyras, Cocoanuts & very few Tamarinds, & Mangos Jacko Trees, & few flowering or rare Shrubs

9 Population — The Population of the district this years is 1767 Families estimated at 7000 of all Castes, in the Town of Hurryhurr are 632 Houses – (Canarese)

10 Manufactures — Very good Kinds of Cloth valued from 2 Rupees to 10 Rupees per piece Combadies from 1 Rupee to 10 Rupees value –

11 Language — All the Castes here speak the Canara & are generally ig=rant of any other language – The Public Accounts are kept in the Mah=ratta language –

12 Houses — The houses are generally terraced, some of rich people have the bookrooms covered with tiles to let out the smoke more freely –

13 Rains Seasons — In this Country the rains fall in profusion in the Months of June, July, August, & September; it becomes very cold in October, No=vember, December, & January; the months of February, March, April & May are hot, making the hot season –

14 Agriculture — Season for sowing — They plough for Paddy in the months of Assavey & Carteeka (November) & sow the seeds in Margasseer (December) which produces in 4 Months Palgoon (March) they reap in Chitra in April; in some of the low grounds they plough after watering the fields for the Grains Jawa Pasalloo, Chenna, Huliee & other small seeds in March, & sow in A which produces in November & is reaped in (Carteek) December –

Ragalow & smal[l] grains are cultivated & sown in all seasons of the year when the weather is favorable.

15

Tongabadra River

The Rivers Toonga & Bedra rising in the Naggur Country unite near Hooly Honoor & thence hasten by Honelly, Hurryhurr, Shanagoondy &c into the Kistnar 3 Cos[s] S.E. of Allampore in the Canoul District. This Junction in the Jasta Month or June & continues full till the end of Adjeegom (July) falls in the Month of Carteekom (November) is fordable from the end of Margaseer (December) till Jasta begins again without boats.

It is said Boats can get down the stream as far as Canoul when full but not being yet ascertained this appears doubtful as when it falls many Rocks appear in the Channel.

16

Age attained by the Natives

People generally live in this Country till 85 or 90 years of age some instances of 95 but no one more than one hundred years.

Hurryhurr being formerly a considerable Commercial Entrepot from its situation some Notices of the Commerce, Exchange &c procured here may be introduced.

17

The Soucars Bankers & modes of remitting

The Soucars or Bankers in this Quarter usually sell Goods to different Countries & in return get Drafts on the Chief Towns; they sometimes transfer these to the Merchants on a certain profit or Premium; at other times returns are made by purchasers of the Commodities of these places which are disposed off in this Country the Exchange on Bills is not fixed regularly but fluctuates according to the demands; & those who correspond with Foreign Merchants will give bills to those who are in want of them, on deducting a certain P[r] Centage according to the distance of the places, at the rate of one Pagoda for every hundred, every 4 Cos[s], sometimes demanding one Pagoda less or more according according to circumstances.

In

18

Articles of Commerce

In this district there are no mines, nor Metals, the Copperes brought in Plates by Merchants from Wallaja & Nagure & Goa, and disposed of at the Bahadery Pagodas Per Maund – at Seringapore the Copper is wrought into Brass & all the Brass Utensils used in this country are manufactured there. –

19

Copperes

20

Salt Petre

No Salt Petre is made the Soil not being favorable

21

Indigo

The Indigo in Cakes is brought by the Merchants from the Ceded Country & sold to the Weavers, who dye the thread before they put it into the loom – Some years ago some of the Inhabitants endeavoured to manufacture Indigo from the Plant at Canchanahanee hully of Baswapatam – but gave up the attempt with some loss finding the produce not equal to the expence. –

22

Silk

Silk is brought raw by Merchants from Goa & other places for the use of the Manufacturers who weave a variety of Cloths but the Country People have no Ideas of raising it themselves – In the time of the late Sultan he procured plenty of Silk insects from several Countries & sent Orders into the Districts to endeavor to increase & breed with a view of raising Silk the product of his own Dominions finding it attended with an expence not proportionate to its produce gave up the undertaking. This attempt was made in the Hurryhur & Baswapatam Districts as well as in several others –

23

Of dying Leather of a Scarlet Colour

At Hurryhurr a beautiful Scarlet Colour is given to Leather of the Country. –

The manner of dying Leather Red – The Skin of the Goat is cleared of the Wool & rubbed over with 4 Dubs weight of Salt & 2 Dubs Weight of Jallada Trees Juice it is then kept steept in Water and

for 2 Days – the 3d Morning they wash it with Water & steep it for one hours in water wherein ¼ Sears Weight of the Tamarind Juice is infused they then spread out the Leather on a board & dye it with water in which the following is boiled viz

Lac	Bubs Weight	16
Water		32
Sazzakar (Salt of Soda)	Pagodas Weight	½
Allee Leaves (Allee Soapoo)		½

If a greater quantity is put on the colour becomes black (or perhaps too dark); they next grind the Kurda Juice one Pucka Seer Weight & infuse it in two Sears of hot Water – the Leather is kept in this Liquid for 2 days, then the bark of the Tavarakee Chuckra of 2 Pucka Sears Weight is ground & put into 2 Sears of Cold Water; the Leather is kept in this Composition for 2 days; the Leather is next cleaned in Water & dried in the Sun when it assumes an excellent red Colour –

Specimens of the Leathers & Ingredients used in dying were procured at Hurryhur

The Native Names of the Latter –

Tavarakee Chuckra	Bark of
Harrada	
Sazzakar	(Salt) of Washerman's Earth
Allee Soapoo	Leaves of the Allee
Lac	

24 Imports & Exports

The following Commodities are imported by Foreign Traders from the Mharatta Countries –

Horses	from	Candeish
		Manoosh
		Varahaud
		Malawa
Musk & Saffron	from	Cassimeer

Cloths from Booranpore, Nagapore, Narrainrowpetta

Silk Cloths from Patana

The Merchants of this Country import

Cotton
Wheat
Coosoomba Flowers
Oil Seeds

from the Countries of Naulgonda & Nirgonda

& they export in return to the Charatta Countries

Jaggery
Sugar
Cocoanuts
Combalies
Cocoanut Oil
Smelling roots

The produce are plentifully on the Districts of Balore, Istan, Narsupore, Chennaroypore

Grain & Provisions they transport from one place to another where they find a good Market -

Sandal
Pepper
Betel nut

Cardamoms
Cinnamon

They Export further

Tamarind
Grams
Chenna
Wheat

Ghee
Tobacco
Cattle of all Kinds
Sheep &c

25

Mode of Settlement with the Circars

The following terms, are observed between the Inhabitants & Circars in this Country - the Circar settles with the Ryots for an equal half share of the Annual produce of the Soil, but only one third is exacted from the Ryots who take pains to bring in new land, & clear it of the Jungle

&c

26
Public Offices
& management

The Duties of the several Public Offices have been thus regulated in these Countries for many Years.—

1st Subadar — Manages the Revenue Affairs for one Seema which includes several Districts Purgunnahs or Talloohs &c.

2d Serishtadars — Are Servants of the Circar who Keep the Accounts of the whole Seema

3d Peshkar — Assistants to Keep the Accounts of the Seema under the Serishtadar

4th Mostaseddees — Writers they write the Accounts under the Inspection & Orders of the Serishtadars & Peshkars — The Subadar appoints

5th Amuldars — for each Talloohk who manages the Revenue Business under their Superintendancy —— The Amuldar appoints ——

6th Saraffdars — to each Saraff or Subordinate District of his Division who Send their Accounts to him — The Saraffdars employ

7th Shaikdars — in every Village to Keep the Accounts — The Amuldars also employ Serishtadars & many Writers under them as the Subadars.—

8th Dasahees — Are no longer employed in this District — The Duty of the Dasahees consisted in settling the affairs of the Country, & acting as the intermediate Agents for adjusting the Business of the Cultivators & Inhabitants with the Circar or Public Officers of Government

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Besides this more General Establishment of Officers, the following in these Countries are peculiar to the Districts & Villages.

1 Dasahee
1 Dasaguttee Naudoo Goude } Agents or Servants acting between the Circar & Ryuts

2 Despondees — Keep the Accounts of the District for the information of the Circar; & perhaps as a Check on the Amuldars for the Security of the Ryuts

3. Shanbogs — The same as Curnums in the Payen Ghaut & Keep the Accounts of the Village.—

4 Patteel	Is the Head Man of the Village responsible for the Ry-
	-ots & the same as the Monigar in the Southern Countries
5 Tallaree	Is the Village Peon always attending about the Villa-
	under the Orders of the Patteel.
6 Carpenters.	and several other inferior Workmen for the common du-
7 Smiths	vice of the inhabitants, all of which receive no other pay
8 Barbers	than a certain portion of lands or its product accord-
9 Chucklers	to their respective Stations.*
&c. &c.	

The Fort & Town of Hurryhurr

The Fort of Hurryhurr was built by Cangana Naik Pollig- of Tareekara.

The most remarkable & ancient Building within it is the Pagod- Hurryhurr Iswara. Anajee Paraboo repaired a part of this Pagoda & ha- his devotions usually within it to the Image of Chicka Hurryhurr Iswar- Swamy. The History of the God & Temple is well known to the Brahmin- Mentioned in the Book of the Soongoora Mahatom. It is built in an -common stile; supported by pillars of dark coloured stones curiously cut & p- In the Court of the Pagoda are Inscribed on stone several Grants of lands fo- due honor & performing the proper Ceremonies of the God by the Ancient K- Kings of Beejanagur.

One by Devaroy Maharoyoo . . . . dated A.S. 1332 or A.D 141- Two others by Achoota Rayaloo & Sadasewadeva Rayaloo are the most remarkable.

2 Mahals within the Fort one was built by Ellamaun Cawn & the other by Anajee Paraboo

In the Town are 3 Pagodas exclusive of that of the Principal God Hu- hurr Iswar also one in Bala & another in Swooragollum. These two Addi- -al Pagodas were built by Govapa a Goomastah of the Dasahees.

For further observations on this place see the Remarks on the Forts

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* This arrangement of Public Servants prevails at present with little variation thro' all the Provinces of Ba- Ghaut Carnatic, but appears to be a combination of what has been introduced by the several Systems of Mharattas & Moguls, engrafted upon the Ancient Hindoo System; all these may be developed in the course of these Inquiries. See Sadasiah Pennacandee Lessons & Account of the Curious Management of the Ma- -ratic Pallaypaas

Historical Account of Sherygherry

Collected on the Spot in 1800.

History of Changes of Governors

A.D. 1565 / 1565

During the Government of the Rayaloo Kings of Anagoondy this District was wholly granted in Swastoms in Jaggeers or Shewardes to different Branches, this tract being esteemed highly favoured on account of Sherygherry Ezquire & Pagada built on the banks of the Toongbodra. On the fall of that Government the Officers divided the several Provinces of the Kingdom among them as there was no Chief powerful enough to check their usurpations

In these times of disorder this District of Sherygherry was unjustly usurped by the Carnatacara Polligars & remained in their Hands for a considerable time.

When the Saunore Nabobs acquired power in the neighbouring Country, they got possession of this District & managed for some Years by their Amildars.

A.D. 1647 / 1732

The Nabob Majed Cawn of Saunore granted it in Jaggeers to Seer Cawn Samund who enjoyed it for the Space of 42 Years. On his death Selamaun Cawn his Son was acknowledged by the Sircary & ruled for 54 Years to the Angeerasa Cyclic Year. On his death his Son Cotbooddeen Cawn a boy of 8 Years old succeeded his father, but having no Guardian powerful enough to protect him the Polligar of Bedsnore came with an Army & invested the fort in hopes of reducing it & the Country but Mayed Meya Nabob of Saunore came with his forces to claim it. In preference of the Bedsnore Polligar He drove off the Bedsnore people & summoned the Officers in the fort to deliver up the place & destroy; On their refusal he attacked & took the place after 3 Months fighting & put to death some of the traitors who opposed his Orders. he then granted to Cotbooddeen Cawn in Jaggeer for his Support a Village named Angadiegudda in the Taraff of Ratohully of Sherygherry.

* Some account of the History of Sherygherry is given in the Report of 1800 but as it is more satisfactory to bring the whole into Town together I have inserted here all that relates to it with some of the Manners of its State in 1800. See Page 31.

made over the Hurryhurr Talook to the Rajah of Bednore for the sum of one Lac of Pagodas, in reward for his Assistance in the War.

The Rajah of Nagur managed this District for 2 Years. In the Fyle Year Bhavoo in the Month of Chitram the Chiefs of Poona, Nana Ballajee Row, Sadgoba & Ragoba invaded the Country, they took this place from the Killadar of Raja Nagur & appointed Anajee Praboo to manage the Country from that period it was under the Sway of the Mharattas till the Year Swabanoo, when the Nabob Hyder Ally Khan Bahadur after taking Bissawapatam marched & took this place from the Mharattas; this rule lasted 10 Years, employing Immoodee Sub & Soomakha Narrayangaja

A°1685 A°1763

A°1687 A°1765

In the Year Sirdeeva in the Month of Chitram Rawaj Row Shreemunt came & took this Fort after a Siege of 3 Days & the Mharattas kept possession to the Month Aussaujam of the

A°1697 A°1775 Guddia Years.

Then by order of Hyder, Seevamujee Kistnarow brought a considerable force from Nagur on behalf of Rajaram Killadar of Nagur & expelled the Mharattas by force of Arms from that period this District was managed by Hyder Ally Khan & Tippoo Sultan, down to the Khartasooram Month Sadaran Year, when Parsooram Bhow marching by this route to Seringapatam took the Fort & collected the Revenues of the district ush to the Month of Visaiam of Fireedgueer Year.

A°1714 A°1792

When Tippoo Sultan had made peace with the Allied Powers ceding to them a part of his Dominions the Mharattas returning home evacuated this place & Tippoo ruled upwards of 30 Yrs of Chitram of Fireedgueer Year. In the Month of Jessoonthi this Year Doondeya took Hurryhurr & was in possessions for 2 days, from which it has been under the management of the Name of Kistna Raja Vadeyar Raja of Mysore.

A°1721 A°1799

Account of the Baswapatām Taulock

A Purgunnah of the Bednore Seema

taken on the Spot in July 1800

No	Names of Maganies or Tarofs	Villages			Direction	Distance	Remarks
		Old	New	Total			
1	Cusbae Baswapatam	26	"	26			
2	Soolakara			12	S.E.	2	
3	Mala Bennore			52	N.W	1	
4	Nullore			"	S.E.S	3	
5	Dasarahully			10	S.E	3½	
6	Chinnageery			"	S.E.S	5	
7	Hodageery			"	S.E.	6	
8	Santa Bennore			"	E.	5	

Boundaries

1 East 6½ Coss The lands of Abageery of Sunda Benore Tarop is Bounded by the lands of Ballaguttaa of Burma Naik - Droog of Chittledroog

From Baswapatam to Abageery 6.

do do do 7

Some Stones mark the Land Mark

2 South East 7 Coss the Lands of Habalgeery of Hodageery is bounded by the Lands of Calleekara of Ramageery of Holalkara

From Baswapatam to Habalgeery 6½

do to Calleekara 7½ -

the Landemark is a Small Rocks

3 South 7¼ Coss the Lands of Marooyandee of Chinnageery is bounded by the lands of Madegondanhully of Seevonee of Azzampore -

From Baswapatam to Marooyandee 7.

From do to Madegondanhully 7½

The Limits are distinguished by some Rocks -

4 South West - 1½ Coss the Land of Conchoogaranhully of Kushaee bounded by the Land of Coondagolgutta of Casavanhully of Honelly Taulook

From Baswapatam to Conchoogaranhully - 1

From do to Coondagolgutta 2

A Cannaie or Pass is on the Boundary -

5 West 1 Coss the Lands of Daganacutta of Baswapatam is bounded by the Land of Coonshahully of Casavahully of Honelly

From Baswapatam to Daganacutta - 1

From do to Hoonshahully - 1

A Cannaie or Pass is on the Boundary -

6 North West - 7¼ Cos the Lands of Dookchullay of Mallabennore is bounded by the River on the other side of which is Moodeyanore of Ran-nee Bednore of Savanoor

From Basswapatam to Dookchollay - 7¼
From do to Moodeyanore - 8

7 North - 5¼ Cos the Lands of Coonaballakara of Mallae Bennore is bounded by Salagonhully of Balloovadee of Hurryhurr

Conaballakara . . 5
Salagonhully - 6

A Channel crossing the Road is the Boundary

8 North East - 2¾ Cos the Land of Carganore of Soolakara is boun-ded by the Lands of Cookavadee of Mudadee of Mayacondra

Caraganore 2¾
Cookavadee - 3¼

A Channel is the Land Mark ——

The Kyfyat of Baswapatam

(As Communicated at that place in July 1800.)

In former times the Lands whereon now Stands the town of Baswapatam was a very thick Woodland or Jungle dependant on Halabennore, which District was managed in behalf of the Anagoondy Kings — Dhooma Raja a Servant, or Relation of the Rayels, coming into this part of the Country to take the pleasure of Hunting, happened to Lose for that purpose a Man of the Badaru Caste, who was poor & subsisted by keeping a Herd of 500 Bufsaloes; these had his abode in this Jungle under the protection of a Shanoo Rajah a Farmer & Master of the Village of Annagurahully & Alladahully which now belong to Baswapatam — Dhooma Rajah coming one day to the House of this Badaru saw a handsome Girl her daughter, whose beauty he became suddenly enamoured; determining to marry her, he employed some of his people to obtain the Consent of her parents which being requested by the followers of the Rajah of the intentions of their Lord, the Badaru expressed his repugnance to give his daughter to a person of a different Cast, but the Rajah, engaging that he would appoint her Children to succeed to the Country in his place, the Badaru was satisfied & agreed to give his Daughter.

Dhooma Rajah now relinquished all thoughts of returning to his native Country, on account of being connected by marriage to the Inhabitants & took up his residence near Bramaguddas & reduced the Country to his possession: the regard & love the Badaru Woman, now

names Congana Naick & Ramapa Naick. Dhoma Rajah also took possession of the District of Allvoo Rajah; Notwithstanding his eldest Son Conganap Naick his Successor, he departed this life.

*1 Congana Naick advanced himself much in this world, collecting many able people about him; he built the fort at Basserpalam & during his life added the following Guddies to his Domains viz:

1 Sarakara	7 Yedmanapore	13 Allabattore
2 Santa Bennore	8 Bagoor	14 Ammaganore
3 Azzompore	9 Karanahully	15 Savanakara &c. as far as Boogaresuttee
4 Kurryhurr	10 Mayaconda	
5 Honelly	11 Indjee	
6 Coomshee	12 Codaganore	

he acquired great reputation in the rest of Equivocal Banauders & ruled over all these Guddies for a long time, when his Life was banished from this World. After him his Son Veere Hanoomapa Naick by the Raajee he begot a Son Gnadee Rangamapa Naick who ruled the possessions of his father; his Son Veerchee by Mad. Hanoomapa Naick succeeded in his time the Anugeendy Kingdom was conquered by the Mussulmans.

When his Son Langana Naick was managing this Country a Chief called Ranad Collia Cawn came with a great Army belonging to the Padsha of Beejapore who besieged for a long time this fort & took the above Polligar in the attack of the place; he then established garrisons in all the Guddies & dependencies & carried off the Polligar as a Prisoner.

*2 Sheerjap Cawn next managed these Districts for some Years after him Cawn-Cawn; Afterward Putta-Cawn-Dorga-Coolla-Cawn; Abdoolla Kubby Cawn; Mahomed Shafee & Tayar Cawn one after the other; during the Government of the last the Rajah

*1 The Polligar family of Sarrakarees made a considerable figure in this Quarter. See an Account of their Succession under Santa Bennore Page 397

*2 Among these Names we find Soobadars of Seranah Nabobs of Sanore &c. & whence it would appear that this District was the Prey of contending Parties for several Years from the first intrusion of the Mahomedans to the first Mharatta Invasion.

Rayah of Sugger invaded the Country & took the place by assault, he was
the next year, after Succeeding in 11 forts from the Officers of Naggur who
was again in the country & they retired - Hyder soon brought his Army & took
the fort, he constituted a Sankeen to Town -

Hyder Ayaz was Sirdar for some time - then Dow
near Khan was at the head for this country he held after managing 30 years -
at last one Purtab Rao succeeded - whom Freemunt - Hyder - Row
kept in Irons 3 Months & took the fort - the two Villages of Soolakaray & Soo
-ramanbore were then granted for the Subsistence of the late Amuldar,
the Country was granted to Purneam Bhow who appointed Naga
Row at his Manager. -

A.D 1762 The Mharatta rule lasted up to the Cycle year Chitrabanu
when Hyder was going against Bedoonoor, Meer Fuzalla bar
-gained with him & got the place from a Mharatta Officer called Letch-
-ury, from that time the Government of Hyder & his son Tippoo
Sultan was without interruption up to the Cycle year Sidarana,
the Country Meer ingaged the Country & possessed it for 18 Month
till peace was concluded with the Honorable Company in 1792 when it was
delivered back to the Sultan's Amuldars who managed the Country up
to the 38th year of the term - Sedardee Years when the Sultan was slain -

Then Mondia came into the Country and occupied it for
2 Months till Colonel Dalrymple came with a Detachment of the
Company's Troops & got possession of the place

It was then Seded to the Share of the Mysore Rayah &
now under Management of his Amuldars -

The Town of Baswapatam is a narrow Valley en
-closed by hills all round. -

NB I have to regret that I am so much circumscribed in time as to prevent any Comparison
of this Account & those others with the first entered in this Book -
March 15th 1803 -

Account of Honelly

Called in the Circar of Bednore Accounts

Bedderee

July 1800.

№	Names of Aldeas	Villages			Casts	Description	Remarks
		Aldeas	Tattys	Total			
1	Avab Beederee or Honelly	53	3	56			
2	Dooyom Beddeeree or Namatee	37	"	37	3	Vll	3 Cos West from the River
3	Sayom Beddeeree or Sasasavahully	48	"	48	3	Vll	On the South side of the River

N: B: From the Shortness of the Stay at Honelly & Badswapatam at the setting in of the rains & perhaps from the Survey's being but newly commenced no Register Canasthomar or Dahazadar was communicated as at the other Susbahs afterwards.

390

Boundaries

East – 3/4 Cos the Land of Lingatageery of Sasawahully Hobly is bounded by Cossipa of Nadla Venore of Baswapatam – The Ramapa Canaul Hills form the Boundaries –

To Lingatageery – 2/2
To Cossipa . . . 40

South East – 2/4 Cos the Land of Banookanahully of Sasasee Hobly is bounded by Baganacuttas of Baswapatam Hobaly of Chinnageery Taulook – The Boundaries are formed by Hills

To Banookanahully . . 1/2
To Baganacuttas 30

South – 3/2 Cos the Lands of Coonkoova of Namatee Hobly is bounded by the Lands of Bonneekara of Attore Hobaly of Seevamuga Taluck – Bound by Hills no road –

To Coonkoova . . 3
Bonneekara . . 1

South West – 1/2 Cos the Land of Daveecopa of Namatee Hobly is bounded by the Land of Cottadahaal of Chinnuguttas Hobaly of Coomshee – The Cahanda Canaul Hills form the Boundary on that Side

Daveecopa . . 4
Cottadahaul 5

West – 4 Cos the Land of Ballagooty of Kavelly Hobaly is bounded by the Lands of Goorgaraguttas of Mullankoopa Hobly of Sittarsoor Taulooks – A considerable Mountain forms the Boundary

Ballagooty . . 3
Goorgaraguttas . . 5

North West - 3/2 Cost the Lands of Cottugao of Honelly Jaffnapatnam is bounded by Buttore of Sortarpore by a Channel

Cattugao 3
Buttore

North — 2 3/4 Cost the Lands of Nallahully of Tavelly beyond the Ganagangapass is bounded by the lands of Sankarahully of Hillen Tarroof of Sanoor Jaffnapatnam; all a Channel

Nallahully .. 2/2
Sankarahully .. 3

North East - 3/2 Cost the Lands of Coonanlata of Sawarnully Tarroof is bounded by the Land of Moogamagendy of Nalla Bunnair of Chinnagelly.

Coonanlata .. 3
Moganagendy 1/4

Kyfyat of Honelly

From Communication there in July 1800

Situation

Honelly is situated about W. 20° South of Chitteldroog on the West bank of the Toongabudra.

2 Extent

From East to West it is [illegible] Coss & from South to North is [illegible] Coss see Survey & Map

3 Its Boundrs

It is bounded on the East & N. E. by Chinnageery on the S E by Hoolihonore, on the South by Seevamugga on the West by Coomshee; on the N. W. by Sickarpore & on the North by Sana. The literal name of this Village is Honna-Analay or Honhully, but in the Cutcha's Accounts is called Beedeeree.

4 Divisions

Beedeeree or Honna-Analay is divided into 3 Hobs Honelly & Namatee, situated on the W. side of the River, & Sasa hully on the East along the banks. The District is entirely inclosed Hills like a Rampart, except a small opening on the S. E.

5 Fort

For a description of the Fort see paper on Fortresses.

Pettah & its Population

Close to the Busbas & Fort on the North is the Pettah which are 12 Pagodas, 2 Muttums, 2 Takeeyas, a Durgah & Masom Saib's four Cutcha houses with 184 Houses of the several Castes as follows viz

Braamins	55	Jains	1
Lingabunds	38	Oilmakers	2
Kharattas	10	Rajapoots	1
Mussulmans	16	Combady Weavers	35
Boatmen	10	Washermen	3

Rungaraus - -	2	Jeengaro or Saddle makers - -	1
Moochees - - -	2	Taylors - - - - -	4
Golá Smiths - - -	3	Jandras or Weavers -	1
			184

6 Population — The Population of the Town is supposed to be near 1000 & of the Districts 4000 — Total 5000 of all Castes —

7 Soil — The Soil is various, Clay, Stoney, & Red Earth —

8 Productions — The Clay lands produces, Cotton, Jawary, Wheat, Cheenamay in the Hilly tracts Raggy, Cootlee, Korras, & Aneemooloo, in the red Soil Jawary, Raggy, Condoolee, Harraloo or Seeds of Lamp Oil & Noolee or Seeds of Sweet Oil No Paddy is cultivated there being no large Tanks existing at Chuloor —

9 Modes of letting of Lands — The Circar lets out the Cultivated lands for a fixed Money rent; for Waste or uncultivated lands the Ryuts pay one third of the Produce; for lands formerly Cultivated & left waste for some years back, the Ryuts for the first years give one Moiety of the produce; after which they pay the same Money rent as was paid formerly for that land by the former Cultivators —

10 Seasons — They begin to cultivate the Land in Vysakom & sow the Seed in Jastom Month - the Crop of small grains is reaped in Badrapadom & that of Jowar in Asuyejom, the Rugaloo thro' all Seasons the Rains Commence in Chitram; the proper Winter is in the three months of Usadom, Shravanum, Badrapadom and ends in Aswejom the Cold Season is in Carteekom, Margasseru, Poshom & Maugom the Summer in the months Palgonum, Chitram, Vysakom and Jastom —

&c

11 Language

The Natives of the Country generally use the Canara Language The Bedery Caste are not so numerous here as in the Cottledroog Country; this Caste only, speak Tellinga whence it may be presumed they are not of the Original Inhabitants of the Country; indeed there is from tradition of their having Originally come from Raghaul

12 Animals

Tygers Wolves Jackals, Hares, Wild Hogs, Cutta Jurka (Ourmals that feeds on the Ass) Bears, Deers are frequent in the Hills and Jungles.

13 Trees

There is little Wood in this Country excepting some Jungle Trees as Teeca, Plantains, Mangoes, Limes or Tamarinds there are many Teemar Trees which are generally founde on the Banks of the Rivers

14 Minerals

A kind of Slate is dug from Quarries in large Slabs like those of Chitteldroog

15 Cloths

The Inhabitants generally dress in white Cloths but painted or Coloured Cloths are rarely used.

History of Honelly

This District belonged formerly to the Naraputty Kings, it was taken by them with the consent of their Dominions down to the last King Illoodoo Ramma Rayaloo to the Sallevahan Era 1486 or Rakkashee Cycle years, during his reigne Sasavahully was under the Sirakara Polligar. The Abdulls, Goa Europeans & Adil Shahs combining against Ram Rayaloo he was slain in Battle & his Kingdom conquered & dismembered by them. The Polligars, Jagheerdars & other great Officers of the Government of Anagoondy on the fall of their Sovereign Lord assumed several countries & which they governed for many years. A Servant of the Anagoondy Kings named Mooguldora Maraz Naik took forcible possession of this District & built a fort at Honelly where he resided up to the Cycle year Peermooky (1518) The Tarakara Chief of Kungana Naik came & made war upon him for some time but returned to his country being unable to take the place.

AD 1564

1596

Afterwards the Soobadar of Sirsi belonging to the Beejapore Badshah came with a great number of troops & contested for a long time with Maraz Naik who being unable to withstand their force or drove them off made peace with them & was able to submit as the obedient Vassal of that Government. The Beejapore Padshas after thus dismissing the Polligars ruled the country some Havalumby Cycle years up to the Kala Cycle year (1598).

1676

Ashkar Chucky, Mahomed Nucky & Lucky managed for 30 Years. Then Sarsikh Mahomed Cawn was appointed from Beejapore & ruled for 28 Years.

After him Salabut Cawn & Amun ul Mookh managed for 9 Years, & Seeva Row for 3 Years.

At that period the Rannee of Naggur Chinnama having notice of the fall of the Beejapore Government by a secret letter of her Vakeel sent troops & took Honelly by agreement with Seeva Row,

from

A.D. 1762 from that year 1684 or Nala Year to the Chitrabanoo Year being 78 Years it was ruled by Chinnama's Son Soma Sakab Naidoo, his Nephew Basawapa Naick & his Son Chinna Basawapah Naick then the wife of Basawapa Naick erected Chinna Basawapa Naick & Sabotted from among the Relations of the family a boy named Somasakar Naick

In his Management the Nabob Hyder Ally Naick coming to Chittledroog took Chinna Basawapah Naick under his protection & took the Chinnagerry, Honelly & Annantapore Forts, marched to Nagguer & took that place; the Rannee & King both fled to Bednore Row-Droog - then Hyder got possession of all the Peuddies by exhibiting to the Inhabitants Chinna Basawapa Naick as their rightful Rajah

After this Hyder got holds of the Rajah & the Rannee & confined them in prisons on the Hill fort of Mudgerry & allowed a moderate pension for the Subsistence of Chinna Basawapa Naick or Gaib Nabob -

A.D. 1764 When the Mharattas under Madda Row & Ragobah came into this Country in the Cycle year Tarana, or 1764 they relieved the Rannee & Raja from Confinement; but the former died on the road; the Raja is said to be still living at Pegna. -

Hyder departing from this life on the 2d of Bahoolom of the 9th Cycle Month in the Cycle Year Shoobacrootoo - Tippoo took possession of his father's Estates & came into this Country; soon after General Matthews took Bednore & Nagguer; & reconquered the Country from the English Bahaudre in war; from which time he ruled it without interruption the Fedardee Years; Lately Doondia occupied it for the 2 Months of Fastom & Shadom of the Fedardee Year; then Colonel Dalrymple with the English Troops expelled Doondia & established a garrison for the Company's Government; who delivered up the Country to the Raja of Mysore in this Division of the whole last year, by whose Armulotars it is now manag-

Historical Account of Santa Bennore

A Sarool of Baswapatam Purgunnah of Bednore Seeme (Page 381)
July 1861
with an account of the Polligars of Sarrakana [x1]

In the times of the Race of Kings who did formerly ruin the Beejanagur Throne, from Hurryhur Rayaloo [x2] & his Succession of the Coorma Caste down to Narsing Rayaloo of the Joolwa family a Town called Madukaree now belonging to the present Santa Bennore was established by the reigning Powers as the Capital of Madukaree Seeme in the Province of Kendra-mundel Naud

At that time the Village where Santa Bennore now stands was named Rungapore & attached as a Subdivision to Madukaree

In the reign of Krishna Roy King of Beejanagur the present Hanoomapa Naik the Founder of the Sira Family with the Royal Order to destroy the Jungles, and bring the fertile parts of the Country & bring it into Cultivation; having taken hold upon accordingly & subdued the Robbers & Plunderers who had laid it waste & given much trouble at different times he himself remained at Baswapatam where he fixed his Residence

Bellapa Naik & Kistnapa Naik the sons of Hanoomapa on his death who were greater Warriors in the field on than their father took charge of his office; while they were in this situation it occurred once to them on the Forest near Rangapore as they were hunting Dogs was driven off by a Hare; conjecturing the auspicious Sign took it for good & A.D. 1564 Boomee & fortunate, they founded a Village there in the year 1487 Sriveejaya

[x1] This Account was Compiled at Santa Bennore from the Accounts of Several respectable Persons whose Grants, Writings, & other Documents with dates gave it a certain degree of authenticity — & was visited by C. M. Boyce

[x2] Hurryhur Rayaloo & his Sons founded Beejanagur in S.C. 1265 or A.D. 1343

-vchan & encouraged several traders to settle there to import & export their Merchandize from and to Foreign Countries under solemn engagements of support & protection.-

This Village being situated behind Basswapatam the principal residence of the Polligar he denominated it Bennore (or the Ville in reare).-

When the Merchants settled at Bennore they daily disposed their goods in like manner as is done on Fair days or Suntas; whereupon finding a daily Market there added the name of Sunta or Market to the name Bennore to distinguish it from several other Villages in the Country of the same name, as Rannee Bennore, Mallee Bennore, Gourree Bennore &c

The Polligar then established here 12 Ayagars or Villagers servants for the Customary Offices & reinstated Indrakkan tee Appajeebut in having shut in the Offices of Shanbogushomo & Joatteshomo for the Holding of Sunta Bennore which had been granted formerly to their Ancestors Indrakkantee Juvel Mullbottoo by Thurrumur Roy in the year 1310 A D 1395 A. S. Yeoma Cycle, [X1] Rangapa Naick at this time gave them a new grant of the Allowances of these Offices as well as for the Voomballikaragas Sragas & Immunguls & Bommanoohully as is gifted to their Ancestors Hurry huir Rayaloo.

After Rangapa Naick had made this Arrangement he built a Palace at Sunta Bennore on the ground where the Dog was pulled by the Hare It became a Custom in their family that their Sons were always brought to Beds of their Children in an Apartment [X2] built on that very spot as valour & courage were the productions of that Soil believing that the Children who had their birth there would be victorious Conquerors of their Opponents as the Hare had conquered the Hound

Sunta Bennore in time became the residence of many rich Merchants, & Traders from Foreign Countries frequented & much increased the commerce

[X1] For Translation of this Grand Inscription

[X2] This Apartment or rather the Suite of it is shown in the Plans of the Ramannee Palace in the Fort

commercial transactions encouraged by the protection & Security given by the Rajas whose goodness & fame they extolled in their Native Countries where the name of the Samstam of Sonta Bennore became renowned in all Quarters —

Ramchendra Swamy was worshipped formerly at an Ancient Pagoda in the Village of Rangapore, The Polligar Cungan Naick was succeeded by Teetaram Naick & he by his Son Hanbomapa Naick In his time many Strangers resorted hither on Commercial Affairs; he built in front of the Ancient Pagoda a Mondom & faced it all round with flights of Steps, in its Centre a Mantapom & on its 4 Angles buildings of two stories in height remarkable for their stile of Architecture; all these Buildings he began in the year 1519 of Doormatee Cycle — A.D. 1596

He caused the bottom & Sides of the Basons to be laid with black Stone leaving in the South East Angle a small Opening to admit the Spring or Source of the Water; he also purified the Waters by placing Several Salagramomb, raising its Sanctity in the opinion of all the World & named it Rama Teartom or Water designed from Heaven for the use of the God Ramaswamy — He also caused a Bauly or Well to be made close to the Tanks from which the Water was carried by a Conduit into the Pillaroms of the Vasanta Montapom where it played in the manner of a Fountain — Another Conduit was Carried under ground from the South into the Basons with an Iron Grate to prevent fish & impurities from mixing with the pure Water. On the East a Drain or Sooroong carried off the overflow Water when it arose beyond a Certain height. —

In the time of his Son Poondo Hanoomapa Naick, Ranad Colla Caun Vazeer of Beejapore came into these Countries with an Army to take the Lands & Districts from the Polligars; he sent his troops to seize the Proprietors of this District but Poondee Hanoomapa Naick escaped with his family from Rayaroopatam into the Woods & Jungles of the Tarakaraj Seemas; After Wandering for some time how where to place in that Forest at last they fixed their residence at Collapetty.

In

[1] This is a handsome open Structure built in the Centre of the Basons or Mondom surrounded by Water, the Mahomedans in their short sway added another Story to it and to the Mantapoms on the Angles which the neatly built ones and odd appearance of mixed Architecture only to be explained by the Accurate. The Basons Mantapoms, mondom, & entire here referred to remaining in good preservation

A.D. 1629

In the Sillevahan Years 1551 in the Sookla Cycle the Musulmans took this place from the Peons of the Colligar & plundered & destroyed the opulent Pettah where the Merchants & other Inhabitants resided which then extended from the South gate of the Fort within 200 Jagams S. East of the Hondome: at that time while they retained possession from abhorrence of the Hindoos & their religion they wholly demolished & razed the Pagoda of Ramachendra Swamy with the Stones of which they built a Great Mosque for their Worship.

When the Musulmans entered the place the Inhabitants took the Statue of Ramachendra into the Hondome where it is said it remains till this day.

While the Musulmans were established at Basrapatam they also destroyed all the considerable Hindoo Temples in these Countries. The Pagodas of Narraindawara at Heeregogalore, the Pagodas of Madoo Raswara at Madekary. the Pagodas of Seedoolbom & several other Pagodas.

When they destroyed the Pagodas here they built a Mosque to please their Gods Rhodah they established a Priest or Religious named Shaikh Hodawanda to attend the Edifice & granting the Villages of Canchanhully & Cullavanore to defray the expence of charitable donations & Food to Fakeers or Musulmah Mendicants in the Mosque. The Colligar of Tarakdewa was highly incensed at the Musulmans for dishonouring his Family Gods & Religion & collecting a body upwards of one thousand Peons marched from Calloodroog & arrived at Chickla Cogole. One Cos. West of Sunda Bennore where he went and into the Pagoda of Hanoomunt & with reverence intreated permission of that Image to destroy his Enemies who had overturned the Temples of his Gods. It is said that Hanoemunt at that time signified that he would be successful against his Enemies, he then proceeded on the night to Sundabennore & cut off all the Musulmans at the first onset caused his follow

* This Structure which is of more than Ordinary size & elegancy of Hewn Stone remains in the State it was in, a small part of the roof only unfinished when it was thus defaced by the Colligars and in consequence never occupied since by the Mahomedans tho' very little is wanting to render it the most superb Edifice of the Kind in these Countries that I have seen not excepting that of Pennaconda — Such are the effects of superstitious prejudice — An uncommon echoe is observed close to this Mosque the voice being distinctly reverberated several

put the Naik to a Cruel death, he then took out a Stone from each Anka-
-rum of the Mosque & sprinkled with the Blood of Hogs the Walls of this Edi-
-fice where are still to be seen the Marks of hands coloured with the Blood -

Having thus gained Immortal fame by putting so many Mus-
-sulmans to death reflecting that his Success was owing to the divine favour
of Hanoomunt he Swore to build a Temple to him as soon as he re-
-gained possession of his Country - Soon after the Mussulmans after pos-
-sessing this Country for 7 Years abandoned it & returned to their Coyst on
consequence of some Commotions at home. -

A.D 1637 Hanoomapa Naik in the Year 1558 of the Cuvara Cycle recaptured this place from the Mussulman Garrison & built as Great Pagodas to Hanoomunt at Chicka Bogalore in perform-
-ance of his Vow. -

After his death his Son Hanoomapa Naik who succeeded to the State of his family, was ordered by the Badshah to Beejapore where he was sometime confined for the Offence to their Religion given by his Father - After he had been in prison 7 Years & being represented to the Padshah by his own request that he was desirous desirous for his Skill in the Combats of the Gattles; On the annual feast of Hazarat Hussain when all the Royal Elephants were conquered by a Foreign Phallee in their public Exhibitions - Hanoomapa Naik by Order of the King ent-
-ered the Theatre & overcame the Phallee & all the other Elephants. -

The Padshah in consideration of his exertions & vigour on this occasion pardoned his Offences which had been determined by the Judges Punchayetdars or Arbitrators & honored him with the Title of Surzaa or Lion presenting him with an Iron Pike, an Iron Shield & gave him permission to return to his own Country. -

Six months after he arrived in his Country the Polligars of Chitteldroog having collected a great body of forces began to ravage several parts of his Country, and he was obliged again to take refuge in

Chitteldroog

Calleedroog with his family & the Brazen Images of the Pagoda of Hanconimul at Chuckalayalore -

In his absence Barmapa Naik took by assault Suntao
A.D. 1677 Bennore & Hedageeree in the Salleevahan Years 1598 of Pingla
Cycle - The Chitteldroog Polligars thenceforward held the Captures
A.D. 1717 Districts down to the 1638 A.S. in the Havalumbee Cycle, in this
Year when Madukaree Naik was Rajah of Chitteldroog the
Sons of Malnaud Somasakur Naik Rajah of Beedoonore took
this Place & expelled the adherents of the Chitteldroog Raja - The Bee-
doonore people plundered the Town in like manner as the Chitteldroog
Rajah when he got it at first they managed the place for some time
& it was near to Chitteldroog they repaired & put the Fortifications of
Suntar Bennore in good state of defence; they also built a Pagoda
for Veerundra Swamy near the Fort close to the Walls; they always kept a strong
garrison here & good Stock of Provisions - In this manner this Fort
A.D. 1740 - by was also by the Nagur Rajahs down to 1661 Salleevahan
Roudree Year, Madakaree Naik Raja of Chitteldroog at one
time came & attempted to take the place but was obliged to fly to Chitteldroog
having his Gun behinde - Two Years after he was slain in the Battle of
A.D. 1718 Mayacondo in the Year 1613 A.S. in the Veebavee Cycle, his Son Lasta-
-ry Rangapa Naik aided by the troops of Moorarie Row & Hurla
Mooty Crawn in the reign of Boodee Bassawapa Naik Son of Co-
A.D. 1752 - madadree Naik in the Year 1674 besieged this place & had made no
impression when Boodee Bassawapa Naik assisted by the Harpa-
-nelly & Hoyadroog Polligars relieved it & the besiegers were obliged
to retire. ——

A.D. 1762 In the Year 1683 A.S. of Chitrabanoo Cycle Tigala
Ally Crawn carried the Chitteldroog Rajah with him to Beedoonore
took & Nagguro & seized the Rannee of Nugguro named
Chinnajee in Caulidroog whither she had fled & confined her in

her death.—

On the Conquest of Naggur the Bahadur granted the Districts of Sunta Benjnore & Hadagara in Jagere to Madakary Naick for the assistance he had given him on this expedition who destroyed the Nagara in the Fort & removed all the Stores to Chitteldroog.—

A.D.1778 He managed the Country to the Eleventh Year when the Bahadur having taken Chitteldroog & confined the Polligar Mahomed Ally Commandant came with a Detachment from Hyder's Camp & placed a Garison in the Fort after plundering the Town.

From that time Hyder & the Sultan made this Country down to A.D.1790 the Sadarana Year when Parseram Bhow advancing into this Country with a numerous Army his people plundered the place & even defiled the Wo- A.D.1792 =men; they returned back in the next Year when Tippoo made peace with the Company.—

When Tippoo was indeed at his death on the 30th of A.D.1799 Bahoolgn of Chitra Month in the Sedaridee Year, Nageenada Naick the lineal descendant of the Nagara Polligar collected some Peons & took possession of this place managing its Civil Affairs for 4 Months till Coneb Dalrymple arrived with a Detachment from the English Army to take possession of all the Guddes & placed a Guard in this Fort; 5 days afterward Sonkar Row Umildar came to receive Charge of the District in behalf of the Mysore Raja Kistna Raja Wadeyar.—

Remarks on the Country about Santa Bennore

1 Situation — Santa Bennore is situated 12 Cos West of Chittledroog 4 Cos East of Bajwapatam & 1½ Cos North from Soota-Kiraa.

2 Soil — The Soil is here distinguished by the names of 1st Ragada or Clay — 2d Choul or Kholore — 3d Colloo or Rocky & 4th Compai or Red.

3 Productions — Here Lands produce all Kinds of Corn, Grain, Grass, Sugar Cane, Cotton, & Jowar excepting Codloo a coarse Grain called in Hindoostanee Mashá.

4 Fruits Trees — Plenty of Mangoes, Plantains, Tamarind, Bettle Arech Nuts, Tamareed & the common Fruits & Trees (excepting Palmyras) grow here.

5 Minerals — A good deal of Iron is smelted at the Villages Chinnagee & Nellore of this Tarluff.

6 Wells — Many Cuppela Wells are used & much Paddy is cultivated by means of Tanks.

7 Rents — For Paddy lands the Inhabitants give one third of the Produce to the Circar with some Money rent; & in some places an equal half of the

The Crop is thereby as [illegible]

8
Manufactures — No fine Cloths are manufactured here; Some Coarse Cloths of 2 Rupees & Cumblies of 5 Rupees each.

9 — There is much Sandy Soil in the Hobaly of Soolakaray.

10
Houses — The houses are generally thatched with Straw very few are terraced or Tiled.

11
Cattle — The Bullocks of the Country sell from 3 to 5 Pagodas each; the Cows & Buffaloes of this Country are said to give more milk than usual in the neighbouring Countries.

The Buffaloes sells from . . . 4 to 5 Pagodas
The Buffaloes . . . . . 2 to 3
Cows . . . . 1½ to 2
Sheep from 3 to 4 for 1 Pagoda.

12
Coinage — The Coins of this Country are Bahadree or Ikkaree Pagodas, & Fanams of Canterray & Timsharee; in the present time the exchange of Rupees [illegible] to the Elephant Doods are the only Coinage stamped here.

13
Fairs — Once a week Thursday a Fair day is held at this place when considerable numbers of people with a variety of goods come from the neighbouring Villages.

14
Forest Mallagoodem — A tract of Hilly Country covered with thick Jungle extends from near this towards the South beginning near Chinnageery & reaching as far as Soolakaray, Vastara &c. this Forest is named Mallagoodem

Remarks in the Country about Santa Bennore

1 Situation — Santa Bennore is situated 12 Cos West of Chittledroog 4 Cos East of Bajwapatam & 1½ Cos North from Soolakurra

2 Soil — The Soil is here distinguished by the names of 1st. Ragudu or Clay — 2d. Choul or Brolom — 3d. Colloo or Rocky & 4th. Compai or Red.

3 Productions — Here Land produce all Kinds of Corn, Grain, Gram, Sugar Cane, Cotton, & Jonna excepting Cadloo a coarse Gram called in Hindoostanee, Masha.

4 Fruits Trees — Plenty of Mangoes, Plantains, Tamarind, Bettle & Betel Nuts, Tamarind & the common Fruits & Trees (excepting Palmyras) grow here.

5 Minerals — A Good deal of Iron is smelted at the Villages Chinnagerry & Vellore of this Taluq.

6 Wells — Many Cuppela Wells are used & much Paddy is cultivated by means of Tanks.

7 Rents — For Paddy lands the Inhabitants give one third of the Produce to the Circar with some Money rents & in some places an equal half of the

the Crop without any Cost.

8 Manufactures — No fine Cloths are manufactured here; Some Coarse Cloths of 2 Rupees & Cumbattics of 5 Rupees each.

9 — There is much Sundy Soil in the Hobaly of Soolakaray.

10 Houses — The Houses are generally thatched with Straw very few are terraced or Tiled.

11 Cattle — The Bullocks of this Country sell from 3 to 5 Pagodas each; the Cows & Buffaloes of this Country are said to give more milk than usual in the neighbouring Countries.

The Buffaloes sell from . . . 4 to 5 Pagodas
The Buffaloes . . . . . 2 to 3
Cows . . . . . 1½ to 2
Sheep . . from 3 to 4 for 1 Pagoda.

12 Coinage — The Coins of this Country are Bahadree or Ikkaree Pagodas, & Fanams of Canarey & Umsharee; in the present time the exchange of Rupees [illegible] to the Elephant & Doods are the only Coinage Stamped here.

13 Fair — Once every Thursday a Fair day is held at this place when considerable numbers of people with a variety of goods come from the neighbouring Villages.

14 Forest Mallagoodem — A tract of Hilly Country covered with thick Jungle extends from near this towards the South beginning near Chinnageery &c. reaching as far as Soolakaray, Vastara &c. this Forest is named Mallagoodem

Mallagoodom, Mush, Bamboos, Ash Wood, Sundal Wood & several sorts of Shrubs & Trees are found in this Forest, Benjamin, Gums, Lack &c.+

15 Quarry

For great Buildings they bring the Stone, on Carts from a Quarry on the Hill of Kappattacollee situated between the Villages of Habbayara & Marapore — The Honda Buildings near 45 are of this Stone — A fine column of 9 Mens height near the Pendoo South of the Mosque was brought from this Quarry.

16 Echoe

A Remarkable Echo is observable near the Mosque; the human Voice or any noise is repeated & reverberated distinctly several times standing near the Mosque towards the Gate of the ancient Pagoda.

5

+ This Tract would be a proper Subject of Botanical Investigation

Chinnaroypatam.

Chanashoomaree of the Chennaroypatam District for the Year Doormatee or Anno Domini 1805.

Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Polly	Villages: Ryotty	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Unpeopled	Villages: Total	Water Communications: Rivers	Water Communications: Channels	Water Communications: Tanks: In good Order	Water Communications: Tanks: Unrepairable	Water Communications: Tanks: Total	Water Communications: Cutters: In good Order	Water Communications: Cutters: Unrepairable	Water Communications: Cutters: Total	Water Communications: Road	Water Communications: Many Trees on the Sides	Water Communications: Spreading Trees	Water Communications: Fruit Trees	Water Communications: Flowering Trees	Forts: Fix'd Forts	Forts: Pettahs	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Choultries	Revenue Resources: Shops	Revenue Resources: Looms	Revenue Resources: Granaries (Cultivators)	Revenue Resources: Oil Mills	Revenue Resources: Toddy Trees	Revenue Resources: Cocoanut Trees	Revenue Resources: Barkeys, Carts & Bullocks	Revenue Resources: Cultivators Cattle employed in Agriculture	Revenue Resources: Ryotdars	Revenue Resources: Peregdars	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Mean Buildings	Houses: Total	Females: Managers, Mistresses &c. (1805)	Females: Boarders & Infants	Females: Attendants	Females: Total
1 Chennaroyapatam Cusba	1	2	2	1	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	48	"	1	1	"	8	2	44	24	14	"	"	16	10	"	181	"	758	91	849	92	68	69	760
2 Nabaly do	9	"	9	"	9	"	"	1	"	1	4	2	6	1	6	"	"	"	1	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	1	109	"	"	124	124	93	13	"	106
3 Gaybor	8	"	8	"	8	"	"	1	"	1	7	"	7	"	5	"	"	"	1	12	"	"	1	"	"	"	4	"	3	92	"	12	91	103	84	11	"	95
4 Seebygara	15	"	15	"	15	"	"	2	2	4	11	8	19	"	"	"	1	"	1	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	137	15	13	165	178	138	10	6	154
5 Cambaly	7	"	7	"	7	"	"	2	"	2	8	4	12	"	8	"	"	"	1	12	"	"	"	"	2	"	1	"	2	112	38	6	90	134	97	20	9	126
6 Oredoobloondy	5	2	7	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	7	1	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	9	"	"	"	2	1	"	124	57	10	90	157	111	44	"	155
7 Cajaguilla	5	2	7	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	5	1	1	"	"	"	1	10	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	41	"	4	35	39	41	"	3	44
8 Mallugutta	4	1	5	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	1	8	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	65	"	5	63	68	60	6	"	66
9 Arrayanaul	8	2	8	2	10	"	"	1	"	1	17	2	19	"	12	"	"	"	1	2	17	"	2	"	2	"	"	1	2	34	137	50	15	120	185	112	40	8	160
10 Bussavee	13	3	16	"	16	"	"	1	"	1	21	5	26	"	8	"	"	"	1	2	23	"	2	"	"	"	"	3	1	"	160	20	12	148	180	122	8	10	138
11 Ballooqolla	8	4	12	"	12	"	"	2	"	2	10	3	13	"	9	2	"	"	1	3	21	"	8	1	"	"	"	5	2	"	160	10	8	191	229	190	4	"	194
12 Burgoor	7	4	11	"	11	"	"	1	"	1	2	3	5	"	7	"	"	"	1	1	15	"	6	"	"	"	"	6	1	4	172	"	25	148	173	154	18	"	172
13 Banapara or Naugahully Dawastaun	7	"	7	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	8	4	12	2	9	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	100	25	16	87	128	104	14	"	118
14 Nabahully	8	"	8	"	8	"	"	1	"	1	6	2	8	2	5	"	"	"	1	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	97	35	24	45	104	77	15	"	92
15 Baladoraul	4	"	4	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	8	3	11	"	5	"	"	"	"	2	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	57	"	"	65	65	48	17	"	65
16 Tonavaur	5	2	5	2	7	"	"	1	"	1	4	4	8	"	5	"	"	"	"	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	4	1	"	90	"	5	110	115	70	18	"	88
17 Arcata	4	1	4	1	5	"	"	1	"	1	10	1	11	"	8	10	"	"	2	1	17	"	"	"	1	2	"	8	2	20	130	110	10	48	168	115	53	"	168
18 Dundegan hully	3	2	5	"	5	"	"	1	"	1	3	3	7	"	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	12	1	46	58	40	17	"	57
19 Jagalvally	6	2	8	"	8	"	"	1	"	1	3	2	5	"	5	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	1	"	"	"	2	1	"	84	"	10	81	91	73	21	"	94
20 Dawastaun Hobahully	10	2	11	1	12	"	1	"	"	"	4	4	8	2	4	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	122	"	15	116	131	110	10	11	131
21 Bangwaul	4	"	4	"	4	"	"	1	"	1	4	1	5	"	2	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	2	57	20	"	43	63	45	7	7	59
22 Anklayoondunhully	4	"	4	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	3	2	5	"	2	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	53	25	"	30	55	51	3	"	54
23 Londogoor	15	1	15	1	16	"	"	1	1	2	20	13	33	3	12	"	"	"	1	1	24	"	"	"	"	"	4	2	2	191	"	45	167	212	173	30	8	211
24 Annakara	11	"	11	"	11	"	"	1	1	2	5	4	9	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	16	"	"	3	2	2	3	1	15	141	"	40	123	163	105	40	16	161
25 Bagoor	8	1	9	"	9	"	"	2	"	2	1	3	4	7	10	"	"	"	1	2	36	"	3	1	"	2	3	2	"	165	"	55	203	258	159	40	15	214
26 Gathully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	3	3	3	3	"	"	3
27 Baladoraul	1	1	2	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	2	"	"	"	"	2	4	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	3	23	"	3	23	26	21	5	"	26
28 Gadacagan hully	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	22	"	"	26	26	20	5	"	25
29 Goudigara	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	6	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	36	"	5	30	35	30	5	"	35
Total	183	32	207	8	215	"	1	21	1	22	186	75	261	15	154	61	"	1	15	31	365	2	49	70	26	11	5	71	29	1805	29	1805	2011	1805	2552	1078	165	3795

Chamaskoomaree of Chinnurayputtam (Continued)

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Soodras

No. of Castes	Names of the Tarafs	Brahmins	Chatriyas	Vaisyas	Carnams	Sawloors	Sellaly	Soodra Vaisyas	Wudlagaur	Cattima Ayals	Coniyar	Sellengar	Nonia	Vaga Vilaja unspecified	Arrampo or Pogo	Pulan	Ezhuvan	Mookkuvan	Coyetor	Canaan	Ellua Sooty	Beda Nayaka	Kapa Gouda	Kuruba	Wokkaliga	Gangadikara Wokkaliga	Panicker (Goldsmith)	Kunnuvan (Coppersmith)	Tatchan (Carpenter)	Kalkotty Panicker (Stone cutter)	Vilaja Vannan	Mookary	Ayrava (Washerman)	Ayrava (Washerwoman)	Kochan	Vannan (Washerman)	Vannatty (Washerwoman)	Kaniyan (Astrologer)	Kaniyatty (Astrologer's wife)	Kuttichan (Carpenter)	Kuttichy (Carpenter's wife)	Mookkan (Barber)	Mookkatty (Barber's wife)	Vilaja Mookkan	Vilaja Mookkatty	Velan (Boya) Men	Velan (Boya) Women	Velan (Boya) Children	Mannadi	Paina	Mechanicars	Total
1	Chinnurayputtam Cutcha	73	6	36	"	"	6	2	95	10	90	18	"	"	"	20	52	7	5	22	12	6	15	14	10	1	12	42	23	0	1	5	2	4	16	4	15	11	9	1	6	1	1	2	1	35	7	"	"	7	25	760
2	Ditto Pucka	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	6	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	4	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	3	109
3	Cumbee	4	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	62	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	4	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	95
4	Chalavana	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	4	"	108	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	3	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	154
5	Chetty	5	"	"	"	"	2	"	13	"	63	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	4	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	3	"	"	"	4	1	"	"	"	"	5	"	3	1	"	123
6	Coodeekoondy	2	"	"	"	"	2	"	4	"	92	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	2	"	"	"	"	4	2	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	4	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	6	2	"	"	3	153
7	Elayagutta	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	15	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44
8	Mudiyutta	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	1	"	42	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	66
9	Nayanaud	5	"	"	"	"	3	"	21	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	3	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	4	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	100
10	Nellicka	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	3	"	101	2	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	2	"	"	138
11	Pulicoodia	3	"	"	"	"	5	"	4	"	125	9	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	4	"	"	"	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	"	3	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	6	194
12	Pulloo	4	"	"	"	"	6	"	9	"	94	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	3	172
13	Sarabara or Tawankully Tavelaum	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	68	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	118
14	Tchanary	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	33	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	92
15	Tondarumby	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	10	"	2	"	"	65
16	Tyeneuvan	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	3	88
17	Vanie	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	14	"	31	"	"	2	40	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	8	"	2	3	"	3	2	"	"	3	9	"	"	"	"	168
18	Vundavaar Mully	20	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	57
19	Vagaloor ooty	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	10	"	6	"	"	"	94
20	Vannaur Tope ooty	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	86	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	18	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	4	"	1	"	3	131
21	Vaniyan	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	53	6	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	59
22	Vennur Tankully	10	1	"	"	"	"	"	19	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	54
23	Vindegoor	19	"	"	"	"	3	"	15	"	110	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	14	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	2	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	1	"	10	282
24	Vinnakaroo	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	3	45	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	"	2	"	"	"	"	3	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	1	3	"	24	"	"	6	"	1	"	"	15	"	"	"	1	163
25	Yaaroo	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	23	"	186	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	1	2	9	"	"	"	"	3	3	"	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	"	1	212
26	Yenkatchy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
27	Yenadiya	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	26
28	Yeteegoonkully	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	25
29	Yendyara	2	"	"	3	"	"	"	2	"	23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	35
	Total	195	7	36	3	56	2	268	13	1778	65	6	7	40	20	52	10	8	223	28	6	51	14	10	26	27	52	53	6	9	3	2	34	73	4	84	16	9	1	37	9	1	2	17	251	7	14	5	7	67	3473

Historical Account of Chunnaroypatam

Communicated at that place in December 1801

A.D. 1343 In the reign of Herryhuro Rayel King of Beejanagore this Country forming part of his Dominions, that Rajah built a Village called Amrecotnaudpore & which he granted as an Agraharam to the Brahmins

The Kingdom is situated by different Kings after him down

A.D. 1509 to 1530 to Krishna Dava Rayaloo who had no male issue to succeed him in the Government; he married his Daughter to Rama Rayaloo (who was a descendant of the Royal family) & appointed him his Successor in the Kingdom of the Carnatic & other Dasoms thenceforward Rama Rayaloo from the day of his marriage was called by the Title of Alleya Rama Rayaloo, Alleya signifying in Canara Son in law.

Krishna Rayaloo ruled with reputation for several Years receiving Tributes every from the Mussulman Padshas of Beejapore his Empire extending towards the North as far as the Nurbada River & on the South to Tatoo; a great Enmity arose between the Mussulman Padshas & Rama Rayaloo on a religious account; for the Rayeel in several instances having given Offence to the Mahomedans The Four Princes of Deckan finding the time favorable entered into a confederacy & assembling their Armies together, they marched against him & Rama

A.D. 1564 Rayaloo was slain in Battle & all his Dominion that were situated North of the Toombodra were divided among them.

On the downfall of the Beejanagore Government one of the descendants

Sendants of Rama Rayaloo named Stree Runga Rayaloo, came alone in great poverty to Voorhatore (on whose ruins Stree Runga Patam now stands) which was on an Island between two branches of the Cavery; here he got some lands for his residence & having no family was obliged to keep a Concubine a Woman of Stranger caste.-

While he thus resided there Stree Runga Ruckoyee the Godess-ship presid of olde in that place, whose Image lay buried there appeared in a Dream & advised him to take him up & place him in a Pagoda where he would acquire by his favor Wealth & affluence equal to his Ancestors Stree Runga Rayaloo conforming to the instructions of the God, by his favor found in the earth a great deal of riches by which he shortly acquired Power & consideration in that Country- He rented the neighbouring lands & entertaining troops, in time he brought the Polligars of Mysore & Collata to obey his Orders as a descendant of the Ancient Carnatic race.-

Having formed a Considerable Army he went against the Polligars of the Several Pollams & reduced 8 or 9 Pollams within the space of 2 years & cut off the numerous Rebels & Plunderers during that Space.-

Stree Runga Rayaloo dying of Sickness, his Concubine proposed to the Polligars by way of trial that they should acknowledge her in the room of her husband, but the Polligars of Mysore, Tallacaud, Maunungee refusing to agree to this she cursed them in Verse in the language of that Country which saying is as follows-

Maunungee Madvagallee - - - { May Maunungee be overwhelmed by the Waters

Tallacaud Mallalagallee - - - - May Tallacaud lay Ruinous covered

Mysore davargee Makall Illada hogallee - - } And the Modern Rajahs of Mysore & Tallacaud

Having thus cursed the Polligars she caused to engage with her [illegible]

hands Corpse in Persue –

On the death of the Raya all the Polligars joyfully divided his Country among them & returned to their respective Residences, but afterwards they agreed to pay tribute to the Raja of Innacondee who was the lineal Descendant of the Vejeyanagur Kings.–

In the reign of Venkatapatty Rayaloo King of Pennacondee one of his Lieutenants was Governor of the Country of Sheerangapatam, the Raja Vadeyar Polligar of Mysore by consent of Venkatapatty Rayaloo took possession of Sheerangapatam in the year Sallevahana 1520 in the Cycle A.D.1609 Soumia on the 10th of Bahoolom of Margadee month which he ruled for some years & was succeeded by Jamdo Raja Vadeyar who ruled for 17 years & 11 Months

Immadi Raja Vadeyar after his accession to Sheerangapatam assembled a great force & marching against the other Polligars reduced the Gudidies of Bettur, Moolwade, Chinnapatam &c & took Nagmungul which was the Capital of Jagdaverroy who had first caused the Country of Baramahl to be inhabited & cultivated –

About this time the Polligar of Varsupore named Letchemapa Naick had taken the Village of Innoola Vaadpore or Collalore belonging to the Bettur district from Bolageeriya who was Hubbanoovar by which the Ryots of Gouders called generally in the Sheerangapatam Country which he granted as a Coomeutee Kar or Jageer to his son Chinnarow from he had by the divine favour of Chinna Royar Swamy: this Chinnarow built here a Village which after his name since that periods has been called Chinnarayapatam

But the Polligar of Varsupore having after this made peace with Venkatapa Naick Polligar of Bettur delivered up the peace to its original owner & returned to his hereditary

Chinnarayapatam continued under the management of Venkatapa Naick with [illegible] Vadeyar Polligar of Mysore reduced this District

Marched against [illegible] numerous Gardens whose fruit fetching [illegible] making in the [illegible] Jaggery [illegible] Innia Melang

AD1633 District in the Sallevahan year 1555 & 7th of Soodom of Falgoon month of Sreemooka cycle year.

From that time it continued under the Rajahs of Mysore till the revolution effected by Hyder in the following succession viz:

	Year	Months	Days
3 Immadee Raja Vadeyar	1	4	21
4 Conteerava Narsa Raja Vadeyar	20	9	18
5 Dawaraja Vadeyar	13	6	3
6 Chicka Dawaraja Vadeyar	31	7	7
7 Conteerava Narsa Raja Vadeyar	8	1	14

8 & Lastly Kistnaraja Vadeyar who succeeded on the 8th of Bahoodom of Vejaya cycle year

This place has been besieged & taken several times whenever an Army approached towards Seringapatam

AD1756 In the time of Kistna Raja Vadeyar in the year Sallevahan cycle the Mharatta Chief Nanah Row & Gopaul Row advanced into this country with an Army; after fighting for 20 days they captured the Fort of Chinnarayapatam & returned from this country in the Bahoodanya cycle Year.

Afterwards during the Government of the Bahadur when Sreyambak Mama marched to Seringapatam, after defeating Hyder's Army near Valikee otta he took possession of Chinnarayapatam & the other districts which they held for one year. The Bahadur Mama King a peace with him he returned to his Court

In the Government of Kistnaraya Vadeyar, Mysore had two Talvoys Nanja Rajaya & Deva Rajaya; the former Hyder under their Protection in several occasions & in many battles established himself by Zeal & Activity to please his Master & thereby promoted him to high Rank & command. Being thus raised he drew a great Military force under him he usurped the Rajahs Dominions and

& confined his own Patron Nanjaz Raja in the Month of Jastom of
A.D.1766 Vaiya Cycle 4 years & established himself as Sovereign of the State: Afterwards increasing his troops he gradually conquered from the Foreign Powers the Country on the North as far as Darwaur - on the West to the Sea, on the Eastward & North East as far as Cuddapah & Anantpoor & towards the South as far as Nunjanar & the adjacent Countries -

A.D.1782 He died of Sickness in his Camp in Talla Ghaat near Chittore & his Son Tippoo Succeeded to the Government of his father - Having provoked the enmity of the Company, their Commanders Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came with an Army to conquer him; but returned to their own Dominions on his making peace & ceding several Districts to the United Allies -

A.D.1799 In the Year Seedasee when Tippoo was killed by the Company's forces & his Dominions subverted: this District was ceded in the Share of Kistnaraja Wodeyar the present King since which time his Amuldars have been Managing it under the Dewan Poorniah. -

Of the Antiquities & Buildings at the Town of Chinnaroyphatam

When this place was only an obscure village named Collalore a Goddess arose from the Earth whom the people called Collalore Davee & built a Pagoda over her Statue

One Quarter Coss South from the town is also the Pagoda of the God Ram Eswara whose Image arose of itself from out of the Earth

While the place was yet only a Bramin Agraharam two Concubines of Macham Dainaik (a Raja) named Machalladevee & Santaladevee a Caste Dancing Girl built here a large Tank on the North East of the place & a Pagoda on its bank to Mondal Eswara another in its Centre to Sandal Eswara - They are still in good Condition -

Bajawa Raja Son of Prabhu Dodea Lord of Canoocan Mully an Officer of the Mysore Rajahs, built the present Fort of Stone in the year Sheleevahan; he also built the Pagoda of Thimmarasa Mara in the Fort & set up the Pillar called Garoodacomum opposite the Pagoda at Chinnaroy which was built by Jachana-Chari a famous Architect he also built the Pagoda at Bellore & Halla Beed famous for their elegant Style of building in the time of the Beejanagur Rajahs -

Chicka Dayaraja Yadeyah during his government also built a Petta North of the Fort which is called Chickadaveerajetta - The Dawan Rayaloo, was the first who instituted the Regulations of Civil Department the Revenue Office thro' the Mysore Dominions -

During the reign of Krishnaraja Yadeyar one of the Rajahs Relations being in the Management of the Pagodas of this District built here a Tank with Steps named Kadlana Honda; in the Centre of this Tank a Bragavat or Bramin a Native of Yedatore built a small Pagoda in which he placed the God Cheridai-Pura-Eswara —

Remarks on the District of Chinnaroypatnam

in December 1801

The South part of this District is Jungly but on the other side

1 Soil is a plain & open Country.

The Soil is divided into 4 Kinds, as in other Districts - 1 Ragadda
& or Clay - 2 Campoo or Red - 3 Ballee (White or Brown - 4 Collar or Stoney -

2 Productions The land generally produces the 6 Principal Kinds of Grains known in Hindoostan but very little Wheat - Plenty of Sugar Canes - Fruits, Betelle & Areka Nut, no Grapes nor Figs -

3 Plantations There are many Gardens in this Country planted in the Nearaveary or Nut Soil.

4 Animals Tygers are seldom seen in the Jungles of this District -

5 Rivers One Cos South of the Cusba the River Ramavutty crosses the District it runs 12 Cos West among the Hills of Gonubeed & join the Cavery near Oddeora & Seringapatam.

6 Woods There are great quantities of Sandal as in the Banavaram and Jarcodar ageery Districts.

7 Minerals There are no Minerals of any Value but Iron.

There

8 Manufactures — There are no fine Comballies, as in the Chitteldroog Country made here; a coarse kinds is made of from 1 to 2 Rupees price- They Manufacture Cotton Cloths from 1 to 5 Pagodas Value--

9 Bullocks — Bullocks are sold here from 3 to 10 Pagodas & Buffaloes from 2 to 5 Pagodas

10 Imports — There being no Cotton cultivated in this Country, the Inhabitants purchase what they want once a Years from Merchants who bring it from Adony & other Northern Provinces--

11 Language — The Inhabitants generally use the Canarese Tongue but the Mootaseddies keep duplicates of the Canarese Accounts in Mharatta for the use of the Huzzoor.--

Gardangeery

Enumeration of Castes Professions & Occupations Continued

No. of District	Name of the District	Brahmins	Vaisiyas	Shoodras	Mussulmans
1	Cadapah	51	44	1	11
2	Nellore	60	451	11	10
3	Chittoor	10	40	26	99
4	Arcot	10	90	35	1
5	Salem	2	9	4	4
6	Coimbatore	69	9	40	11
7	Malabar	1	1	1	1
	Grand Total				

Chanashoomar of the Gardangeery District for the Year Doormatee or A.D. 1801-1802

No. of Districts	Name of the District	Acres	Villages: Ryotty	Cut Ryotty	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Wells: Channels	Springs	Baitas	Small or low Paddy	Mills	Bungalows or Kutcherries	Low Lands	Bungalows or Batteries	Cutcherries Burnt	Cazees	Mosques	Angarias (Ryots)	Gaonas (Cultivators)	Looms	Bloughs	Corcoomas	Gola's using making Slaves	Houses	Families: Dependants of Ryots to the Government	Dependants of Ryots on Gaon of Cazees	Aheerdhars or Gaon of Cazees	Total
1	Gardangeery	11	117	1	107	11	118	4	299	20	22	13	1	1	87	1	203	2	15	5	157	994	6	16	1508	1242	207	1341

Pucca Bandies

NB. Land Cultivated ... 119 — 3
Land Uncultivated ... 149 — " 1/4
Quantity of grounds in the District ... 258 — 3 1/4

Sketch of the History of Gardangeery

Communicated by the Officers of the District at Gardangeery December 1801

This Droog formerly was called by the Country people Nona-
-bancaollee; the Country near it was then overrun with Woods & Jungle; 140
A.D. 1660 Years ago Crishna Rajah Vadeyar Rajah of Mysore being much har-
-rassed by the incursions of various Enemies, who were then particularly at
enmity with him had it in Contemplation to place Strong Garrisons in
some of the Strong Holds situated on the Frontiers; upon enquiry, the situation
of this place being favorably reported, & its description appearing satisfactory
in Drawings made by the Pioneers he sent to take it & he named the Hill
Yavodanageery, or else the Jawood or Bramin Hill. The Rajah then
sent some of his own attached Relations with the necessary directions for the buildings
to be made, which were erected in a short time with all the Fortifications be-
-low & upon the Hill; when it was finished he placed therein a Garrison
to the number of one thousand Bondachar Peons to protect the Frontiers
from the Enemies making inroads as usual into the Country, & he always
kept here a Force of this strength.-

A.D. 1762 After, in the Chitrabanoo Year this Droog was taken
possession of by Hyder along with the other Districts he always em-
-ployed here 4 or 500 Camatties to keep in order & repair the Fortifications

A.D. 1770 In the Year Veekrooty Treeyambaka Mamar the Mha-
-ratta Chief advanced into the Country with a strong Army, & defeated the

Bahadur

Bahadeer in a Battle fought near Malleveelly; the Mharattas took possession of the Droog & left a Garrison in it then, which was with-drawn to join their Army & the Droog given up to Hyders people when they made peace.

Hyder then employed a great number of Ramalees & Workmen to put the Fortifications in a much better State than before & rendered the place very strong.

A.D. 1782 In the Soobacrootee Year after Hyders death his son Tippoo Sultan took upon himself the Government & ruled with great reputation until he was slain in battle with the Companys Troops.

The Garrison that had been established here by the Sultan remained till the 10th of Seedardee Year when a Major in the English Companys Service arrived with a Detachment & having granted Cowles to the people that were in the Fort received from them Charge of the Droog & when he marched further on, he left a Lieutenant with 100 Sepoys in the Droog.

On the 26th of that Month this Officer being directed by the General to join the Grand Army resigned the Charge of the Fort to Yeshaunt Rastna an Amuldar of Soonaras. Soon after this Soonaras was Madavarao (the brother of Salameyas Ramachendrawas Killa-dar further who still continues in that Office.

Remarks on the Gardangeery District

The Gudda or Droog was built only 110 Years ago by the Mysore Rajahs as before mentioned. –

2. Water. There are eight Water pools upon the Hill of which 6 are in good order & the other 2 are Broken. Out of the 6 there are only 2 Donas of any size the others are small. –

3 Guns. There are here 13 Great & Small Guns with one Cannon sent by the late Sultan. –

4 Buildings. There are some Magazines & other buildings built by the late Management to preserve Grain & Public provisions. There is also one Choultry for the use of the Sepoys or Garrison, near the Mysore Gate & some Straw thatched Cottages or small houses belonging to the Peons. –

Pagodas upon the Hill

5 Pagodas

1 Sankarasuamy Pagoda
2 Hanumunt do

In the Lower Fort is a Pagoda of Sankaraz Swamy built of Stone & 1 Pagoda of Hanumunt in the Jeaber Bagul; there is one Well abounding in Water on a Bank without the Town & 3 Wells void of Water. –

There was formerly one small Cutta which Coorniah destroyed & built in place of it a Water Cutta or Tank on a great Scale & with a strong Bank. –

Banavaram

Chanashoomaree of the Banavar District for the Year Roudree 1800

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs or Samals	Villages: Khaly	Khaliy	Inhabited	Burned	Total	Waters: Channels	Tanks: In use	Out of repair	Total	Springs: In use	Out of repair	Total	Wells with Water	Drawing Wells	Cisterns	Forts: Low Forts	Pongaver Batteries	Religious Establishments: Mandeer Pagodas	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Moogees	Hoods	Looms	Cultivation	Toll Gates	Oil mans Cists	Manufacturers Cisterns	Barbers Utensils	Boats of Burgers	Weights	Gardens	Amount	Families: Cultivators	Salem Weavers	Cattle in them	Weekly Hands	Total
1	Samat Banavar	5	-	5	-	5	"	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	20	"	1	"	10	2	61	31	6	"	"	10	5	94	5	576	24	193	355	572
2	8ᵈ Chuckoor	6	-	6	-	6	"	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	"	"	1	1	13	"	3	7	"	-	1	3	1	94	4	122	77	25	11	113
3	8ᵈ Bagulguttas	5	-	5	-	5	"	1	"	1	1	-	1	7	"	"	"	"	5	-	"	9	"	-	1	2	"	61	15	79	54	17	6	77
4	8ᵈ Chalsankully	3	-	1	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	5	-	"	2	"	-	"	1	"	26	3	43	29	12	8	59
5	8ᵈ Davanoor	19	-	19	-	19	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	16	"	"	"	"	14	1	5	21	1	"	1	2	5	226	11	230	110	44	25	229
6	8ᵈ Arrakarra	19	-	17	2	19	-	1	"	1	1	1	2	16	1	"	"	"	13	-	4	12	-	"	"	4	1	147	13	165	108	28	15	151
7	8ᵈ Bandakarra	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	1	2	"	1	8	"	-	1	1	1	54	23	69	40	23	2	64
8	8ᵈ Mynakadevoo	26	1	24	3	28	"	2½	-	2½	3	"	3	8	"	"	"	"	12	1	5	20	"	"	"	3	3	262	15	276	168	36	32	250
9	8ᵈ Heerecopoor	10	-	10	-	10	-	1½	-	1½	"	"	-	5	2	"	"	1	7	-	1	1	"	-	1	1	1	66	26	97	58	26	6	90
10	8ᵈ Coloodoondas	8	-	7	1	8	-	1	-	1	2	"	2	4	"	"	"	"	10	-	5	17	1	-	1	4	4	157	18	213	128	63	6	197
11	8ᵈ Jamaguel	11	1	11	1	12	"	2	-	2	2	"	2	5	"	"	1	"	16	-	21	9	1	-	1	4	3	176	8	251	143	58	37	238
12	8ᵈ Maddankully	12	-	12	-	12	"	"	-	-	4	"	4	9	"	"	"	-	8	-	2	2	"	"	"	2	1	176	34	265	131	15	9	155
13	8ᵈ Karalagee	14	"	13	1	14	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	12	"	2	10	1	"	"	3	2	174	3	181	114	51	5	170
14	8ᵈ Cubbalee	5	4	9	"	9	"	1	"	1	1	"	1	2	"	"	"	"	5	"	4	10	"	"	"	2	1	163	6	144	100	32	-	132
	Total	145	6	138	13	151	1	17	-	17	17	1	18	90	23	"	3	3	131	4	114	176	10	-	7	42	26	3875	163	2611	1414	552	557	2483
	In the Cudba of Banaveram	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	"	1	3	20	"	1	-	10	2	61	28	6	-	-	10	5	76	4	551	66	193	350	549

Enumeration of Banavar Continued

No. of Tandi	Names of the Tarafs	Enumeration of Castes: Brahmans	Chattas	Komatties	Nagattas (Bardai)	Brant-vagne (Bardai)	Ayvalers	Sadoovars	Banajigs	Bellary Balajigs	Bellary Telugu Balajigs (not Kn.)	Hallagar Balajigs	Hallagar Telugu Balajigs	Lingayet Balajigs	Conjeevaram Balajigs (Coromandel Balajigs)	Gowra, Gurgas (Coromandel Balajigs)	Sunka Gowra	Goomdavar Silversmiths	Gowra Goldsmiths	Hallagar Carpenters	Bellary Taylors	Hallagar Taylors	Hallagar Washermen	Hallagar Barbers	Mahomedan Tailors (Darzees)	Ladiya (Lately Weavers)	Weavers	Cadagars	Cadagar Tank Diggers	Chuppal (Cooly) Bearers	Hunnacars	Kuttel Bedgar Hunters	Kuttel Kurumbar	Kuttel Kurumbar (Unsettled)	Mukkallers	Jains	Mussulmans	Total
1	Samat Banawara	77	16	4	1	2	2	36	16	6	"	"	"	"	2	25	4	"	21	1	7	7	32	8	5	11	13	2	"	"	4	1	"	14	5	11	5	"	35	572
2	8° Chuttoor	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	1	"	"	"	"	16	"	"	27	"	1	"	7	"	1	3	2	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	5	4	"	"	11	113
3	8° Bagalgutta	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	23	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	1	21	"	"	"	5	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	1	3	3	"	"	"	77
4	8° Chabbonhully	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	1	4	"	1	"	"	"	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	6	1	"	"	"	39
5	8° Savanoor	29	"	1	"	"	"	14	39	"	"	10	1	"	14	"	"	37	"	3	1	14	"	3	2	4	3	"	"	4	"	"	"	4	3	"	"	3	229
6	8° Arsakarra	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	78	"	"	"	3	"	2	"	"	25	"	1	"	4	"	1	4	6	1	"	"	3	"	"	8	5	3	1	"	"	161
7	8° Bandakarra	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	3	6	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	64
8	8° Mena Kadoor	6	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	93	1	4	2	"	"	8	"	35	42	"	"	"	9	"	3	3	5	1	"	"	15	"	"	14	2	8	1	"	6	252
9	8° Neeneypoor	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	2	"	"	"	7	"	"	15	"	"	"	4	"	1	1	3	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	"	1	90
10	8° Coolologoondas	5	"	"	"	"	"	18	"	86	"	"	1	"	"	10	10	"	6	"	1	1	17	"	4	4	5	1	"	"	14	2	"	3	"	8	2	"	1	194
11	8° Camagul	16	"	"	"	"	"	13	4	25	"	"	"	"	"	8	4	"	111	"	"	1	10	1	3	4	5	2	"	1	1	1	2	7	1	3	2	5	3	238
12	8° Maddapahully	1	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	61	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	49	"	1	"	3	"	1	2	4	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	8	6	"	"	1	155
13	8° Karalagar	7	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	78	"	"	10	"	"	5	1	"	35	"	1	1	4	"	2	3	2	1	"	"	4	"	"	9	"	3	1	"	1	170
14	8° Calbady	5	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	64	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	26	"	1	"	18	"	1	2	3	1	"	"	4	2	"	1	"	2	"	"	"	132
	Total	153	17	6	1	2	2	85	39	439	4	4	28	4	2	106	35	36	623	1	16	11	82	9	26	42	54	12	2	1	64	9	2	68	39	63	14	5	63	2483
	In the Taluka of Banavarane	77	16	4	1	2	2	26	10	"	"	"	"	"	2	25	4	"	207	1	7	7	29	8	5	10	13	2	"	"	4	1	"	14	5	11	5	"	35	546

Historical Account of Banavaram

Communicated by the Amuldar to C. V. Boria Braman
12th December 1801.
& translated by him.

Nerrepure Somasuara Roy a relation of the Anagoondy Royaltor Family, a man learned in the Sastroms & Sciences & worthy to succeed to the Estate of his Father, a Protector of Bramins a strict observer of the Ceremonies of the Gods of his Countries ruled the Samastaan with great Reputation: Going on a Circuit once round his Dominions with his Court to receive what teevery was raised in the several Provinces to examine the State of the Country & to give instructions to his Officers necessary for improving its Population & Management having nearly Completed his Tour to his satisfaction on his return passing by this road he halted as the day was advanced to refresh himself & his followers to a place where he found plenty of Water; as he was performing his Customary ablutions & the daily Sandhyaandaro or Supplication he observed one of the Hunting Dogs repulsed by a Hare of that Forest; on which he resolved to build a Village on the Spot which this omen indicated to be Gondooboomee (or Male Soil).

The Rajaboo providing all Kinds of Materials & conveniences for his purposes built here a Village destroyed the Jungle which then overran the Land naming it Banavaram attached to it a District of 66000 Pagodas fixing his residence at this place under the Government of his relations at Anagoondy.

During his Government here he built the following Pagodas in the Centre of the Village.-

1st to Vistoo or Treekootachal - 2d to Banad Ranganaud Swamy 3d to

to Banaswar together with a Well named Somasuver Bauve, & made over the lands of one half of the Cusba of Banavar to the Bramins by pouring Water in their hands to be enjoyed by them from Father to Son & Grandson for ever hoping to acquire a Peaceable grace by these gifts.

After his death this Country was ruled for a long time by his Sons & descendants; at length while it was still under one of the Rayer [illegible] =aswar Roys, on the fall of the Beyanagur Government Timanapa Naik the Pollegar of Herracalloo & Long using to encroach by increasing his following wrested Banavaram & its Dependencies from the Sovereign

Timmapa Naik in the time of his Management built a Tank & a Pagoda to God when the Title of Seetachally this descendants ruled this Country with Reputation until it was taken by Vencomapa Naik & Toorakaira who in his time built the Well named Orsenabauve & a Stone Granary in the Centre of the Cusba.

A.D. 1655 At this time Ranadoolla Cawn the Vazeer of Beejapore entered the Carnatic with a numerous Army & reduced the State of Ba =navar, destroying the famous Pagoda of Seetachel he built there a Mosque & ruled for 24 Years.

Seenapa Naik an Officer of the Beedanoor Rajah then took the Country from the Muselmans & ruled it for 12 Years. Godda Dalvoy of the Maheesoor Samstaun then besieged the Fort of Banavaram with a Countless Army of all kinds of troops for 9 Months & took it by assault with great Loss on both sides. Since that time the Government has been ma =naged (without any disturbance) by the Mysore Rajahs till Hyder Ally Cawn who was originally a Servant of Nundarajia the Dalvoy of Mysore advanced in Station gradually under the Patronage of his Master at last having got a Strong Force under his Commands conquered the King of Mysore with his Patron Nundarajia & usurped all the Mysore Dominion in the Cycle year Veerabhanas; this District then fell under Subjection to him & so Continued up to the 30th Bahoolom of Saarleeka month

*Ranadoolla-Cawns Invasion happened A.H. 1054 or A.D. 1644 according to the Seiah Account Page 263 but other Accounts probably more to be relied on place it A.D. 1655

Month of Poobachoota Year upon he was succeeded by his Son Tip-
-poo Sultan who ruled upto the 30th of Chitrom of Seedardee Years
The Honorable Company having Conquered the Dominions of
Tippoo ceded this District to Krishnaraja Vadeyare the present
Rajas of Mysore, and his Servants have Managed it upto
this day. -

Boodeehall

Chanashoomaree of the Boodeehall District for the year Roudree or AD 1800

No. of the Tarafs	Names of Tarafs	Villages: Khaly	Villages: Lookhy	Villages: Water do	Villages: Burree	Villages: Total	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Cullaut	Waters: Annaut	Houses	Families
1	Boodeehaul	13	2	5	16	15	3	4	"	561	373
2	Honnagarra	15	3	14	4	18	5	7	"	341	240
3	Allanadoo	7	"	7	"	7	1	1	"	205	229
4	Hookeyar	16	5	16	3	25	6	6	1	775	660
5	Tondaga	7	3	6	2	10	3	3	"	108	82
6	Takalwatee	14	"	8	6	14	2	4	"	117	90
	Total	72	13	60	35	85	23	30	1	2107	1702

Chanashoomaree of Boodeehall continued

Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos

No. of Taraffs	Names of Taraffs	Bramins: Bramins	Vishas: Comaties	Shudras: Rajaloots	Jungum	Saitumar	Baneejegaroo (Bulgurus)	Tellinga Bulgurus	Coonchittyger	Sudfoos	Nonabar	Bastar (Palanquin Bearers)	Sadur	Comgar (Bratabars)	Marattiger	Sampho	Dasara	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Coormar (Comboly Weavers)	Durgee (Tailors)
1	Boodahaul	19	17	1	"	3	16	1	14	2	"	18	"	"	"	2	10	3	125	1
2	Honnagarra	3	"	"	4	"	24	"	13	"	85	5	1	"	"	1	1	1	27	"
3	Allanadoo	2	4	1	"	1	8	1	"	"	71	1	"	1	"	3	"	3	69	5
4	Hoolyar	64	12	1	6	5	47	2	14	9	10	17	72	"	2	1	1	3	76	2
5	Tondagay	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	12	"	4	2	"	"	"	"	"	7	25	"
6	Takkalvatee	2	"	"	1	"	3	"	5	6	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	20	"
	Total	90	33	3	11	9	101	4	58	17	187	43	73	1	2	7	12	23	342	8

No. of Taraffs	Names of Taraffs	Hadur (Weavers)	Padur (Silk Weavers)	Coombar (Potmakers)	Ganegar (Oil Makers)	Kuttee Uddar (Stone Quarriers)	Nayinda (Barbers)	Ugsala (Fishermen)	Bestar (5 Tribes of Fishers)	Woolar (Sandal ... manufacturers)	Eediger (Toddy Drawers)	Komar (Basket makers & Sheaves)	Pinjar (Cotton beaters)	Miscellaneous: Bedar (Boya Hunters)	Holeyar (Pariahs)	Madigar (Chucklers)	Mharattas	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Boodahaul	40	1	3	4	1	4	6	9	9	3	1	6	16	5	12	"	21	373
2	Honnagarra	4	"	2	"	"	3	6	6	27	1	"	"	15	2	19	"	"	240
3	Allanadoo	14	"	1	"	"	4	5	5	9	1	"	"	13	1	3	1	2	229
4	Hoolyar	38	"	2	6	"	5	15	16	117	1	15	"	58	7	34	2	20	680
5	Tondagay	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1	17	1	"	"	3	2	3	"	"	82
6	Takkalvatee	7	"	"	"	"	1	2	1	6	1	"	"	10	3	5	"	2	90
	Total	103	1	8	10	1	17	36	38	185	8	16	6	115	20	66	3	45	1702

An Historical Account of Boodehaul

Communicated at that place in December 1801 *1

In the year of Sallevahane 1158 in the Doormaky Cycle year Vedaranooloo the Yeggendar (or Lords of Pilgrims) built a famous City for his place of residence on the Banks of the Poongabendra; After being some-time fixed there, he established Bookaroy as Lord of the Kingdom he had found-ed in the year of the Sallevahan 1258;*2 from that time Bookaroy ruled for forty years & was succeeded by his son; in this manner it is known that 13 Rajas of the Gollar Caste, reigned Sovereigns of these extensive Domin-ions Succeedingly one after the other; tho' there are now no longer remaining any more of learning to illustrate the particular History of the Actions of this Gollar Race from the original foundation of their State down to their fall.-

A.D. 1336

After the Epoch of Sallevahan had advanced to the 1398 Year in the Doormaky Cycle year Narsing Roy a Foreign King invaded this Country with a great Army & took the City of Anagoondy from the Gollar Kings, At the time he ruled the State at the Capital, the Scite of the present Town of Boodehaul was overrun with Jungle & Woods- Narsing Roy after the settlement of the newly conquered Kingdom sent some of his Officers to settle & restore all the ruined places in all Quarters of his Dominion; among others he sent an Officers of his household of the Gollar Caste to settle & restore the population of this Country & for that Service he made over the Districts in Jageer to him.-

Seereemon Naik in Obedience to the Royal Orders came To Nagara

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*1 This is literally translated from the Original, & tho' the District has not been Surveyed but this Account is inserted as coming next in order in the title in illustrating the History of the Country in general particularly from the period that the Coun-try seems to have been parcelled out into small Lordships or Samslams as it was gradually cleared away & put into Cultivation.-

*2 In the Doulop Year 1258 A.D. Narsing Hurro commenced his reign he began the building of this City in the Year Sura-noo- 1265- the Doormakee Cycle year preceding that was 1249 A.D. 1325 A.D: when it is probable Varanooloo might have settled at Anagoondy- Narsingull was taken in 323 A.D.

Nagara with all possible Haste & under some buildings there for the accommodation of himself & his followers destroyed the Jungle that surrounded the place & named it Nagarapalam

After a short reading Seeseeman & Naik not liking the situation built another called Srogeecolloo & removed his residence to it; one day as he went a hunting on the Neighbouring Jungle, one of his dogs was driven off by a Hare which considering a lucky presage of the good Luck of that Spot, he immediately set people to cut down the Jungle & near all the buildings Fortifications Houses requisite for a convenient Town; on its being finished he named it Bhadgeer & ruled there 30 years; he was succeeded by his son Commara Mullapa Naik.

This Raja entertaining a great multitude of followers became elated with his prosperity & insolently neglecting his obedience to his Lord & Masters the Kings of Beejanagger then reigning Kistna Roy and Achoot Roy of the race of Narsing Roy, they took Counsel among their Nobles how to punish Commara Mullapa Naik for his pride & disloyalty, seeing he was forgetful that his Ancestors had been fostered by their regard & protection; for this purpose they sent Narsing Roy a relation of their house with a great force who soon hastened to Bootteepore & after besieging the fort for a year took it with the Polligars & by order of his Sovereign settled himself in the administration of the District.

In the reign of Ramaroy the Mussulman Padshas of Decan having formed a Confederacy slew that King in Battle on the Cyclopean A.D. 1564 Rackshachee in the 1486 Sallevahan Year & partitioned his Dominions into 4 parts among them.

On the fall of Beejanagur the Rajah of Mysore led his troops against Narsing Roy the Governor of Bootteepore & took the fort after a siege of 2 Months from that time the several Occupiers of the Mysore Simsan received the Revenue of this District for a considerable length of time. At

* Salawa Narsing Roy appears to have besieged Chitteldroog in the time of Timmapa the founder of that Family. See Chitteldroog Gen. History

At last Surja Hanoomappa Naik & Chinna Bassa-
ppa Naik of Terraltara came with their followers surrounded the
Fort for 8 days, took it after a smart action & kept possession of the District
for some years.-

Soon after the Mussulmans of Beejapore invading the
Country with a great force after a contest of 8 days took the Fort from the
Terraltara People & one Cawn Saheb was appointed Governor.

A.D. 1751 Eustoory Rungappah Naik of Chitteldroog with a body
of his troops in the Rajoabhuttey Year invested the Fort for a whole year
at last took it by assault & gave it the name of Geruyapore; he held it
A.D. 1759 to the Chasnadee Year when the Mharattas took it from the Chitteldroog
A.D. 1761 Rajas & retained it to the Cycle Chitrabango.-

The Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn in that year marched
to Terrah with a great Army in order to subject the Several Sam-
=Haums and Districts in those Quarters in addition to what he had
already possessed; he detached Cawn Saheb with a party to Boode-
=haul (originally Bhoodeepore) where on his arrival the people
delivered up the place by treaty. He managed this District under
A.D. 1771 the Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn to the year Veerhooty at
which time Moodajeeaw the Mharatta Chief arrived with a
great Army & took the place from Lalla Meya the Deputy of
A.D. 1772. Hyder; the Mharattas retained it to the end of the Vara Year
A.D. 1773

In the Nundana Cycle Year Hyder recovered
this place from the Foreign Governors & it was managed without fur-
A.D. 1780 =ther Molestation by him & his successor Tippoo till the Sadarana Year;
at that time Parasooram Bhow the Mharatta General invaded
this Country with an Army of Mharattas as an ally of the Company in
the War against Tippoo; a party of his troops took this place by as-
=sault & they held the District up to the Month of Vysack of the Va-
A.D. 1792 =reedavee Year when Tippoo had negociated a Peace with the Allies who

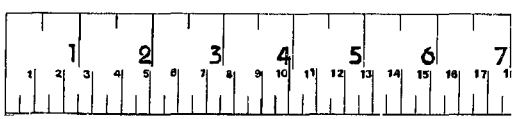
returned

returned to their respective Dominions -

A.D. 1799 Tippoo reigned to the 30th of Chitrom of Seedar-dee year when he was slain in Action by the Company's Forces; On that event the Charitable Gentlemen of the Company's Government, having enquired into the State & Circumstances of the Mysore Rajas acknowledged Krishnaraja Vadeyar as the lawful heir of the Government of his Ancestors, and appointed Poorneah as his Chief Minister, under whose orders & Amildars have been managing this District from the 5th of Bahoolom of Eushade of Seedaree Year to this day. -

General ... Surveyed from 1800 to 1802

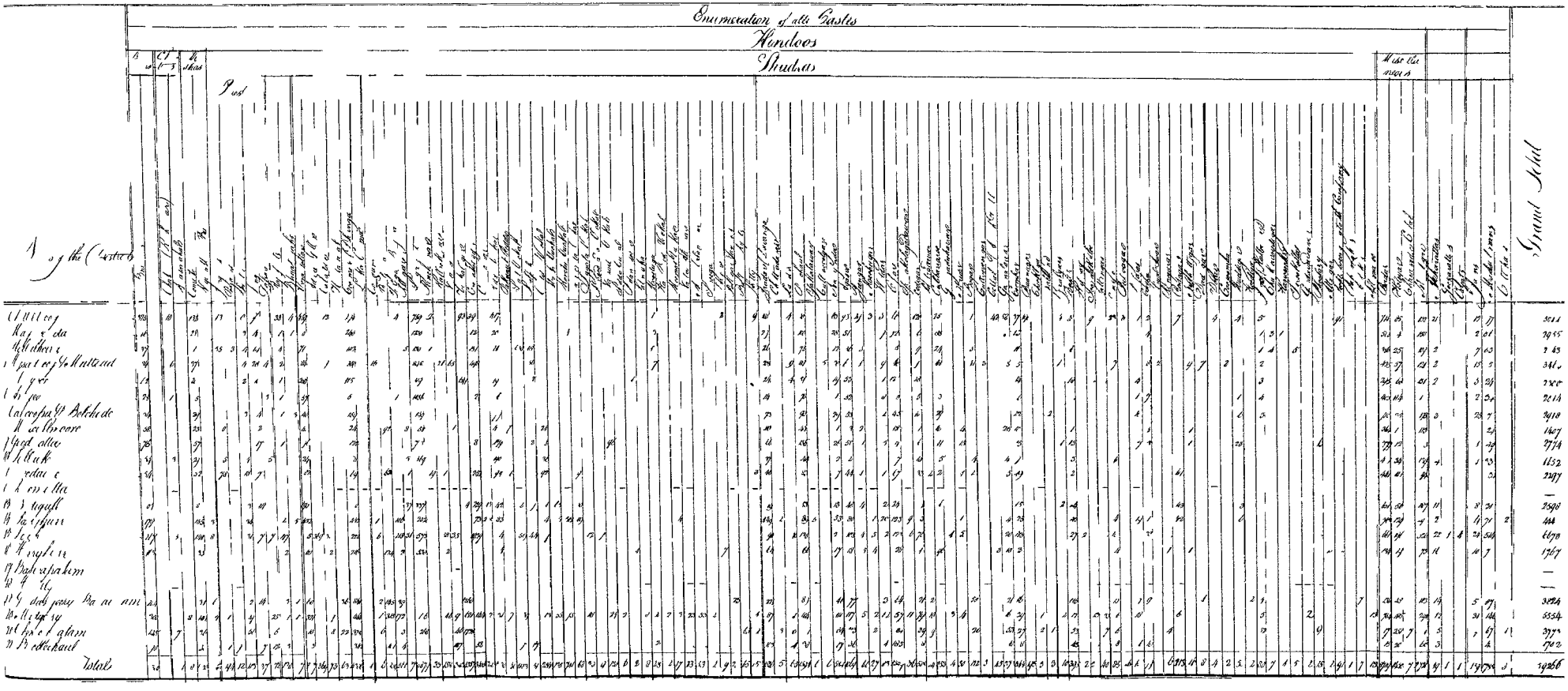
CHANGE OF SCALE.



General Abstract of the State of the Purgunnahs of Mysore Surveyed from 1800 to 1802

Names of the Districts	Tarafs					Total Sq. English Miles
Of the Rajah of Mysore's Territories — Surveyed by Captn. Mackenzie & the Party attached to him						
1 Chitteldroog incl. dg. of the Capital	11					502 8039
2 Mayaconda	8					243 6272
3 Holalkara	5					241 6355
4 Hossadroog & Muttoud	1					176 3132
5 Heguypor	1					517 1501
6 [illegible]	7					144 0220
7 Chnoorpa & Bdoorche loo	7					396 1134
8 Murcullu roroo	4					171 3110
9 Joodcolla	0					310 7774
10 Sollack	6					264 8077
11 Doodaur 3150378; for No. of Sectas vantroog 1024540	7					258 2918
12 Jorren ulla						
Total of Chitteldroog						3800 4965
13 Sidey ille 2067383; for No. of Harsearampore 30 3533	4					237 0916
14 Paughure	5					238 4710
15 Serab (not Surveyed see No. 19)	11					
16 Heu ryhierr 4070400; Holill 11 807	4					119 847
17 Bysnwapatam; 18 Horelly — not Surveyed						415 3114
19 Jardangerry, Barareram & Serah part Surveyed	15					480.0000
20 Medgerry (part Surveyed)	12					121 5000
Total	126					5517 7227
Of the Districts Ceded to the Company						
21 Bellary, Inayconda, Teregal part of						534 0000
22 Hullegerry, Harkeseroo, Sunnapore & Punnconda part of						718 4177
Total by Captn. Mackenzie						6846 1404
Company's Districts — Surveyed by Mr. Mather & the Party attached to him						
1 Kosgeery	4	0	107	3954	67 16	157
2 Sologeery	5	9	84	33 91	17 4	70
3 Baugalore	3		60	32 27	27 73	60
4 Oussoor	11	1	146	93 56	50 45	150
5 Kt. Inagerry	6	33	7	46 5	24 95	104
6 Sunnanoolla	11	70	295	119 20	165 61	495
Rajah of Mysore's Districts						
Annecul	10	6	96			109
[illegible]	7	3	197			66
Coddah (part of) Bangalore	11	15	401			416
Little Bullapore or Sundygoody	11	109	721			830
Goornuygoolam	9	40	172			357
Total by Mr. Mather	92	381	2345			2756
Surveyed by Lieut. Warren & the Party attached to him						
1 Coscolla	35					600
2 Jungun colla	13					80
3 Kolar	71					1391
Total by Mr. Warren	117					2071
Total Surveyed Square Miles						11617

Vnt. Table — View of the Population of the Northern Districts of Mysore for the Shedarda Hendoo Year or Anno Dominee 1799 — 1800 —



END

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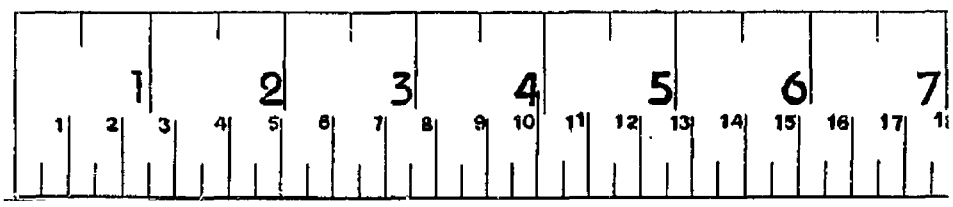
VOLUME 365.



Charter of the 8th of JANUARY, 1753;

Being the Twenty-ſixth of King GEORGE the Second;

Eſtabliſhing Courts of Juſtice, and a Military Force in the Eaſt-Indies; and granting to the Company all Fines and Forfeitures, &c. impoſed or judged by ſuch Courts.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting. Whereas our well beloved Subjects, the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, for ſeveral Years before the granting of the Charter firſt herein after mentioned, had, by a ſtrict and equal Diſtribution of Juſtice, within the Towns, Forts, Factories and Places, belonging to the ſaid Company in the Eaſt-Indies, and other Parts beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, very much encouraged, not only our own Subjects, but likewiſe the Subjects of other Princes, and the Natives of the adjacent Countries, to reſort to and ſettle in the ſaid Towns, Forts, Factories and Places, for the better and more convenient carrying on of Trade, by which Means ſome of the ſaid Towns, Factories and Places, were become very populous, and eſpecially the Town or Place anciently called China-Patnam, now called Madras-Patnam, and Fort St. George on the Coaſt of Cormandell, and alſo the Towns, Factories or Places, called Bombay on the Iſland of Bombay, and Fort William in Bengal, in the ſaid Eaſt-Indies, and Parts aforeſaid.

Recital that by the Company's equal Diſtribution of Juſtice in their Towns, &c. in India, People had been encouraged to ſettle there, whereby Fort St. George, Fort William and Bombay, were become very populous.

And whereas, in purſuance of the Privileges and Powers granted to the ſaid Company by our Royal Predeceſſors, the ſaid Company, before the granting of the Charter firſt herein after mentioned, had conſtituted and appointed, within the Factories herein before mentioned, ſeveral Officers, by the Names of Governor and Council, or Preſident and Council: But there being great want in all the ſaid Places of a proper and competent Power and Authority, for the more ſpeedy and effectual adminiſtering of Juſtice in civil Cauſes, and for the trying and puniſhing of capital and other criminal Offences and Miſdemeanors committed within the Diſtricts and Places aforeſaid, and

Recital of the Charter of 24 September, 12th George I. for eſtabliſhing Courts of Juſtice at thoſe Places.

and in other the ſaid Company's Settlements within the Limits of Trade granted to them, and for the better Government of the ſeveral Factories belonging to the ſaid Company within the ſame: Our Royal Father, King George the Firſt, of glorious Memory, upon the Petition of the ſaid Company ſetting forth to the Effect aforeſaid, and ſuggeſting that the granting to the ſaid Company ſuch Powers as might conduce to the puniſhing of Vice and adminiſtering of Juſtice, and the better governing the ſaid Company's Factories and Settlements abroad, would not only tend to the Advancement of thoſe good Ends, but alſo to the Increaſe of that Branch of the national Trade which is carried on to the Eaſt-Indies, as well as to the Increaſe of his Majeſty's Revenues ariſing from the ſame, by Virtue and in Purſuance of ſeveral Powers granted to and veſted in him by ſeveral Acts of Parliament theretofore paſſed in that Behalf, and in Performance of divers Covenants between his Royal Predeceſſors and the ſaid Company, for the granting to them all further reaſonable Powers and Privileges for the better Improvement and carrying on their Trade by his Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, bearing Date at Weſtminſter, the twenty-fourth Day of September, in the thirteenth Year of his Reign, of his ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, did, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors: And did thereby ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that there ſhould be for ever thereafter within the ſaid Town or Factory of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid one Body politick and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Madras-Patnam; and that there ſhould be alſo for ever then after within the Town or Factory of Bombay, on the Iſland of Bombay, one other Body politick and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay; and that there ſhould be for ever then after alſo within the Factory of Fort-William in Bengal one other Body politick and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Calcutta at Fort-William in Bengal, the ſaid Places or Factories being all within the Limits of Trade granted unto and veſted in the ſaid Company by Virtue of ſeveral Acts of Parliament and Letters Patent in that Behalf. And our ſaid Royal Father was further graciouſly pleaſed in and by his ſaid Letters Patent, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to ordain, direct and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Madras-Patnam, the Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay, and the Mayor and Aldermen of Calcutta at Fort-William in Bengal aforeſaid, reſpectively for the time being, ſhould ſeverally for ever thereafter be, and they were thereby conſtituted Courts of Record by the ſeveral and reſpective Names of the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam, the Mayor's Court at Bombay, and the Mayor's Court of Calcutta at Fort-William in Bengal, with Power

to

to hold Plea in civil Cauſes; and likewiſe to grant Probat of Wills and Letters of Adminiſtration. And further, that the Governor or Preſident, and five Senior of the Council, for the time being at each of the Places aforeſaid, according to their reſpective Precedencies, ſhould be Juſtices of the Peace; and ſhould alſo have Power to act as Juſtices of the Peace, and as Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery: And that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council at the reſpective Places or Factories aforeſaid to be one) might hold Seſſions of the Peace, and ſhould and might hold Courts of Record, in Nature of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for trying and puniſhing ſuch Offenders and Offences as in the ſaid Letters Patent are mentioned; and might do all other Acts as Juſtices of the Peace and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery uſually and legally did with ſuch Powers, Juriſdictions and Authorities, and under ſuch Regulations and Reſtrictions as in the ſaid Letters Patent are at large mentioned, inſerted, or contained.

Recital of the Letters Patent of 17th November, 1st George II. granting Fines and Forfeitures to the Company.

And whereas, at the Inſtance of the ſaid United Company, by our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, bearing Date at Weſtminſter the ſeventeenth Day of November, in the firſt Year of our Reign, we were graciouſly pleaſed to give and grant unto the ſaid United Company and their Succeſſors for ever all ſuch Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties and Sums of Money whatſoever as had been, or ſhould be ordered, charged, adjudged, ſet or impoſed, in or by the ſaid reſpective Courts, or by the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or any of them, or otherwiſe howſoever, by Virtue or in Purſuance of any of the Powers, Grants, Privileges or Authorities, in the ſaid Letters Patent mentioned, upon any Perſon or Perſons for or by Reaſon of any Contempts, Miſdemeanors or Offences whatſoever, to have, hold, receive, levy, ſue for, recover and enjoy the ſame, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as we, our Heirs or Succeſſors could or might have had, held, received, levied, ſued for, recovered and enjoyed, the ſame, if the ſaid Letters Patent had not been made, without any Account, or any other Matter or Thing, to be rendered or paid for the ſame to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors.

Recital of the Company's Petition to his Majeſty, to accept a Surrender of the ſaid Charter and Let-

And whereas, the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, by their humble Petition, have repreſented unto us, that in or about the Month of September, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty Six, we being then engaged in a War with the French King, the French beſieged and took the ſaid Town of Madraſs-Patnam,

ters Patent, and to grant them another Charter with Alterations.

Patnam, and turned out all our Subjects, Inhabitants thereof, and continued in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Town until the ſame was reſtored unto them in Conſequence of the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at Aix la Chapelle between us and the French King; and that by Reaſon of ſuch the Poſſeſſion of the French, the Mayor, and all or moſt of the Perſons who at that time were Aldermen of the ſaid Town, were diſperſed, and are ſince either dead or returned to Great-Britain, or ſettled in other Parts of India, whereby, as they were adviſed, the ſaid Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam, and all and every the Powers and Authorities by the ſaid firſt mentioned Letters Patent given or granted for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in civil Cauſes there, were diſſolved and at an end; and the ſaid United Company, by their ſaid Petition, further humbly repreſented unto us, that they had lately reſettled the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and that it would be a great Encouragement to Perſons to come and ſettle therein, if a proper and competent Power and Authority was eſtabliſhed there: And that it had been found by Experience, that there were ſome Defects in the ſaid firſt mentioned Charter, therefore, and that there might be an Uniformity in the Proceedings of the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, at the ſeveral Places and Factories aforeſaid, they humbly beſought us to accept a Surrender of the ſaid firſt mentioned Charter ſo granted to them for erecting Courts and Juriſdictions, civil and criminal, at Fort St. George, at Bombay, and at Calcutta, at Fort-William in Bengal, and alſo a Surrender of our ſaid Charter or Grant of the Fines ariſing to us at thoſe Places; and that we would be graciouſly pleaſed to grant them another Charter for erecting other Courts or Juriſdictions, civil and criminal, with ſuch Alterations from the former, and under ſuch Regulations, as would tend to the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Factories and Places aforeſaid, and their Dependencies.

Recital of ſuch Surrender and Acceptance.

And whereas, by Indenture, bearing Date the Sixth Day of January, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Three, and made between us of the one Part, and the ſaid United Company of the other Part, and duly enrolled, the ſaid United Company for themſelves, and their Succeſſors, did ſurrender and yield up unto us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the Letters Patent granted by our late Royal Father, bearing Date at Weſtminſter, the twenty-fourth Day of September, in the thirteenth Year of his Reign; and alſo our ſaid Letters Patent, bearing Date at Weſtminſter, the ſeventeenth Day of November, in the firſt Year of our Reign, and all and every the Franchiſes, Powers, Juriſdictions, Rights, Privileges, Benefits, Advantages and Emoluments, whatſoever, given and granted unto the ſaid United Company, or unto or for their Uſe or Benefit, in or by the ſaid Letters Patent ſo made and granted

granted by our late Royal Father, and by the ſaid Letters Patent ſo granted by us, or either of them, and by the ſame Indenture, we did for ourſelves, our Heirs and Succeſſors, accept of ſuch Surrenders, under a Condition that ſuch Surrenders ſhould be of no Force or Effect until thirty Days next after the Arrival at the reſpective Places and Factories aforeſaid, of ſuch Charters as we did intend to grant, and ſhould grant, for the erecting and holding of Courts of Juſtice, both civil and criminal, at the Places and Factories aforeſaid reſpectively, and until the Officers of ſuch Corporations and Courts reſpectively ſhould have taken upon them, and qualified themſelves to hold and enjoy their reſpective Offices and Employments, in ſuch Manner as we ſhould by ſuch Charters direct.

The King, by Virtue of the Powers veſted in him by ſeveral Acts of Parliament,

We having conſidered the Premiſes, and being willing and deſirous to afford all fitting Aſſiſtance and Encouragement to the ſaid United Company, and for advancing of Trade and promoting of Juſtice, and in Conſideration of their Surrender of the aforeſaid Charters, and our Acceptance thereof, and to anſwer the good Ends and Purpoſes intended thereby, have therefore, by Virtue and in Purſuance of ſeveral Powers granted to and veſted in us by ſeveral Acts of Parliament heretofore paſſed in that Behalf, and in Performance of divers Covenants between our Royal Predeceſſors and the ſaid Company, for granting to them all further reaſonable Powers and Privileges, for the better Improvement and carrying on their Trade, and of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted; and by theſe Preſents do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, and do by theſe Preſents ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that there ſhall be for ever hereafter, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, one Body politick and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Madras-Patnam; and that ſuch Body politick and corporate ſhall conſiſt of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, ſeven of which ſaid Aldermen at leaſt, together with the Mayor for the Time being, ſhall be natural born Subjects of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors; and the other two Aldermen may be foreign Proteſtants, the Subjects of any other Prince or State in Amity with us; and that the ſaid Body corporate, by the Name aforeſaid, ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, and ſhall and may be Perſons able and capable in Law to ſue and be ſued in any Courts and Cauſes whatſoever, and ſhall and may have a common Seal for the Buſineſs and Affairs of the ſaid Corporation, which common Seal they and their Succeſſors may break and change at their Pleaſure.

Grants and eſtabliſhes at

Madras Patnam a Body politick and corporate, by the Name of a Mayor and Aldermen of Madras-Patnam; to conſiſt of a Mayor and nine Aldermen.

To ſue and be ſued.

To have a common Seal.

And

The firſt Mayor and Aldermen appointed.

And we do hereby further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will grant and appoint, that Cornelius Goodwin ſhall be the next and modern Mayor of the ſaid Town or Factory of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, and William Percival, Dawſonne Drake, Robert Clive, Samuel Banks, John Walſh, Samuel Greenhaugh, George Mackay, Andrew Roſs and William Roberts, Merchants, ſhall be the next and modern Aldermen thereof; which ſaid Mayor and Aldermen ſhall, at a time to be appointed for that Purpoſe by the Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence by the two Senior of the Council of Fort St. George, then and there reſident, within thirty Days after Notice of this our Charter, take an Oath duly to execute their reſpective Offices, together with the Oath of Allegiance, which Oaths the ſaid Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, are hereby empowered to adminiſter; and that from the time of taking the ſaid Oaths of Office and Allegiance, the ſaid Mayor ſhall continue in the ſaid Office until another Perſon ſhall be duly elected and ſworn into the ſaid Office, as herein after is directed.

Their Oaths.

By whom to be adminiſtered.

The Mayor's Continuance in his Office.

The Aldermen for Life, unleſs, &c.

And we do by theſe Preſents appoint the ſaid Perſons, herein before nominated to be Aldermen of Madras-Patnam, to continue in their reſpective Offices of Aldermen, from the time of taking ſuch Oath as aforeſaid, for and during the Term of their natural Lives, unleſs their ſaid Places ſhall be avoided, or themſelves removed in ſuch Manner, as herein after is mentioned.

The Election of a new Mayor.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and we do, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will and direct, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen of Madras-Patnam for the time being, or the major Part of them yearly, and every Year, on the firſt Tueſday in December, to aſſemble themſelves, and to proceed to the Election of two Perſons out of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam for the time being, and within three Days after every ſuch Election preſent ſuch two Perſons to the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Fort St. George aforeſaid; of whom the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, for the time being, or the major Part of them (whereof the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, to be one) ſhall chuſe one of the ſaid two Perſons to be Mayor of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam for one Year, from the twentieth

twentieth Day of December in every Year, and until another ſhall be duly elected and ſworn into the ſaid Office.

His Oaths, and Continuance in his Office.

And we do further will and ordain, that the Perſon ſo choſen into the Office of Mayor ſhall, on or before the twentieth Day of December next, after he ſhall be ſo choſen into his ſaid Office as aforeſaid, take the uſual Oath of Office, and the Oath of Allegiance, before the ſaid Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence before the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, who are hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter the ſame; and ſhall continue in ſuch Office for the Space of one whole Year, from the ſaid twentieth Day of December, and until another ſhall be duly elected and ſworn into the ſaid Office, in Manner before mentioned.

In caſe of the Death of any Mayor, a new Choice.

And in caſe any Mayor ſhall happen to die in his ſaid Office, the Aldermen for the time being, or the major Part of them, ſhall, and may, as ſoon after as conveniently they can, upon reaſonable Notice to be given in that Behalf by the ſenior Alderman, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, aſſemble and elect two Perſons out of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam for the time being; and within three Days after every ſuch Election preſent ſuch two Perſons to the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Fort St. George aforeſaid; of whom the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council for the time being, or the major Part of them (whereof the ſaid Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, to be one) ſhall chuſe one to be Mayor of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam for the Remainder of the Year, and until another ſhall be duly choſen and ſworn into the ſaid Office, and the Perſon, ſo to be choſen and appointed by the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council as aforeſaid, ſhall immediately thereupon take the ſame Oaths of Office and Allegiance, as are before directed to be taken by the Mayors of the ſaid Corporation.

Mayors, after the Determination of their Office, to continue Aldermen.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and appoint, that the Mayor of Madras-Patnam herein before nominated, and every other Perſon who ſhall hereafter be Mayor of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, ſhall, after the Determination of his Office of Mayor, continue to be one of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town until his ſaid Place ſhall be avoided, or himſelf removed, in Manner herein after mentioned.

And

Upon the Death of any Alderman, a new one to be choſen.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, that ſo often as any of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town ſhall die, or be removed, or their Places be avoided, in Manner herein after mentioned, the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Fort St. George aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major Part of them (whereof the ſaid Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, to be one) ſhall, and may, upon reaſonable Notice or Summons to be given in that Behalf, aſſemble and elect ſome other fit Perſon, out of the principal Inhabitants of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, into the ſaid Place of Alderman; who ſhall, within fourteen Days after his Election, take the Oath of Office, and the Oath of Allegiance, before the Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, and ſhall continue in ſuch Office during his Life, unleſs his ſaid Place ſhall be avoided, or himſelf removed, in ſuch Manner as is herein after mentioned.

Any Perſon ſo choſen, not accepting the Office, to be fined.

And if any Perſon, ſo choſen an Alderman, ſhall neglect, or refuſe to accept ſuch Office, not having a reaſonable Excuſe for ſo doing, and ſhall not, within fourteen Days next after ſuch his Election, take the Oath of Office, and the Oath of Allegiance, then, and in ſuch Caſe, every ſuch Perſon ſhall forfeit and pay ſuch reaſonable Fine as ſhall for that Purpoſe be fixed and agreed on by the ſaid Mayor's Court, with the Approbation and Conſent of the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council for the time being, or the major Part of them, (whereof the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George, to be one) to be by them ſignified to the ſaid Court in Writing; and that before any Election ſhall be made of any Mayor, the ſeveral Vacancies in the Places of Aldermen ſhall be firſt filled up.

The Mayor, or any of the Aldermen, removing from the Settlement, returning to Europe, being abſent twelve Months, or becoming the Company's Preſident, or one of their Council, another to be choſen in his Place.

And we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid United Company and their Succeſſors; and do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and direct, that if the ſaid Mayor, or any of the ſaid Aldermen, ſhall remove to any of the ſaid Company's other Settlements, or return to Europe, or ſhall otherwiſe be abſent from the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, by the Space of twelve Calendar Months, or ſhall, by Appointment of the ſaid Company or otherwiſe, become or take upon himſelf to be the ſaid Company's Governor or Preſident, or one of their Council of Fort St. George aforeſaid; in every ſuch Caſe, the Place or Office of every ſuch Mayor or Alderman ſhall be void; and it ſhall and may be lawful

lawful to chuſe another Mayor or Alderman in the Place and Stead of ſuch Perſon, in the ſame Manner as is before provided, in caſe ſuch Mayor or Alderman had been naturally dead.

Preſident and Council, upon reaſonable Cauſe, to remove any of the Aldermen.

And we do hereby further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and direct, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, for the time being, or the major Part of them (whereof the Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, to be one) upon reaſonable Cauſe, to remove any of the ſaid Aldermen, ſo as there be a Complaint in Writing firſt exhibited againſt him, and he have a reaſonable Time given him to make his Defence, and be ſummoned for that Purpoſe, in caſe he be reſident within the Limits and Precincts of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, at Fort St. George; but in caſe any Perſon ſhall think himſelf aggrieved by any ſuch Sentence, or Adjudication of Removal, ſuch Perſon may, within fourteen Days after ſuch Removal, appeal to us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, in Council, as is uſual in Caſes of Appeal, from any of our Colonies in the Weſt-Indies, upon giving Security to pay the Coſts of ſuch Appeal, in caſe ſuch Sentence or Adjudication be affirmed; but ſuch Appeal ſhall not ſuſpend the Execution of ſuch Sentence.

May appeal, if aggrieved.

If any Perſons, above-named for Mayor and Aldermen, die, or become diſqualified before ſworn into their Offices, the Preſident and Council to nominate another.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, that in caſe any of the Perſons, herein before nominated to be Mayor or Aldermen of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, ſhall happen to die, or depart the Eaſt-Indies, or ſhall be otherwiſe diſqualified as aforeſaid, before Notice of this our Charter, or before they ſhall be ſworn into their reſpective Offices, it ſhall be lawful for the Governor, or Preſident and Council, at Fort St. George aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major Part of them, (whereof the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, to be one) to nominate any other fit Perſon or Perſons out of the principal Inhabitants of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, to be the modern Mayor or Aldermen; and to admit and ſwear him or them into their reſpective Office or Offices, as if named in this our Royal Grant to be ſuch reſpective Officers.

The Mayor and Aldermen to be a Court of Record, by the

And further, we do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and we do hereby ordain, direct and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, ſhall for ever hereafter be;

the Name of the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam; to try civil Suits arising there, or within the Factories, ſubordinate to Fort St. George:

except between Indian Natives of Madras-Patnam.

and they are hereby conſtituted a Court of Record, by the Name of the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam; and that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Mayor, or the ſenior Alderman for the time being, then reſiding there, to be one) may, and they are hereby authoriſed to try, hear and determine, all civil Suits, Actions and Pleas, between Party and Party, that ſhall or may ariſe, or happen, or that have already ariſen or happened, within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, or within any of the Factories ſubject or ſubordinate unto Fort St. George aforeſaid, or to the ſaid Governor or Preſident, and the Council of Fort St. George aforeſaid, except ſuch Suits or Actions ſhall be between the Indian Natives of Madras-Patnam only; in which caſe we will, that the ſame be determined among themſelves, unleſs both Parties ſhall by Conſent ſubmit the ſame to the Determination of the ſaid Mayor's Court.

No Perſon, intereſted in the Suit, to ſit as Judge.

If Voices are equal, the Mayor, or ſenior Alderman, to have two.

Provided, that if the ſaid Mayor, or any of the ſaid Aldermen, ſhall be any ways intereſted in the Event of any ſuch Action or Suit, no ſuch Mayor or Alderman, ſo intereſted as aforeſaid, ſhall ſit or act as a Judge in ſuch Action or Suit; but the ſame ſhall be heard and determined by ſuch of them, the ſaid Mayor or Aldermen, as ſhall be no ways intereſted therein, or any three or more of them: And in all Caſes, where the Number of Voices ſhall be equal in the Determination of any Action or Suit, the Mayor, or in his abſence the ſenior Alderman preſent, ſhall have two Voices.

Sheriff.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and direct, that the Perſon who ſhall be Sheriff at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, or an Exemplification of the ſame at Fort St. George aforeſaid, ſhall continue to be our Sheriff of Fort St. George, and the Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Diſtrict aforeſaid, until another ſhall be duly elected, and ſworn into the ſaid Office.

His Election.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will, ordain, direct and appoint, that the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Fort St. George aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major Part of them (whereof the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid, to be one) ſhall yearly, on the firſt Tueſday in December, aſſemble themſelves, and proceed to the Election of a new Sheriff for the Year enſuing, to be computed from the twentieth Day of December next after ſuch Election; which Sheriff, when elected, as ſoon as conveniently may be,

be, and before he ſhall enter upon his ſaid Office, ſhall take the uſual Oath of Office, and the Oath of Allegiance, before the ſaid Governor or Preſident, or in his Abſence before the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George aforeſaid (who are hereby authoriſed to adminiſter the ſame) and ſhall continue in ſuch Office during the Space of one whole Year, from the ſaid twentieth Day of December, and until another ſhall be duly elected and ſworn into the ſaid Office, unleſs his ſaid Place ſhall be avoided, in ſuch Manner as herein after is mentioned.

His Oaths, and Continuance in Office.

And in caſe any ſuch Sheriff ſhall die in his Office, or ſhall remove from the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, or be abſent from the ſame by the Space of three Months (unleſs for ſuch reaſonable Cauſe as the ſaid Governor or Preſident, and Council, or the major Part of them, ſhall allow) then the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, or the major Part of them, ſhall, and may, as ſoon as conveniently may be, after the Death, Removal, or Abſence of ſuch Sheriff, aſſemble, and chuſe another Perſon to be Sheriff in his Room, who ſhall be ſworn as aforeſaid, and continue in his Office for the Remainder of the Year.

And in caſe of his Death, Removal from Fort St. George, or Abſence for three Months (unleſs allowed) another to be choſen.

And the ſaid Sheriff hereby appointed, and every other Sheriff to be elected and ſworn as aforeſaid, ſhall, during his and their Continuance in ſuch Office reſpectively, have full Power and Authority to execute and make Return of all Proceſs of the ſaid Court, and of any other Court, erected by theſe our Letters Patent, within the Diſtrict aforeſaid; and in caſe of the Abſence of any ſuch Sheriff, for ſuch reaſonable Cauſe to be allowed as aforeſaid, the Deputy or under Sheriff to be appointed by ſuch Sheriff, ſhall return all Proceſs, and do all Acts, in the Name and by Virtue of the Authority of ſuch Sheriff.

The Sheriff's Duty.

In caſe of his allowed Abſence, a Deputy or under Sheriff to do all Acts.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, direct, ordain and appoint, that, upon Complaint to be made in Writing to the ſaid Court by, for, or on the Behalf of any Perſon or Perſons, againſt any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, then reſiding, or being, or who, at the time when ſuch Cauſe of Action did, or ſhall accrue, did or ſhall reſide, or be within the ſaid Fort, or Town, or the Precinct, Diſtrict, or Territories thereof, of any of the Cauſes of Suit aforeſaid, already accrued, or which ſhall or may hereafter accrue (unleſs the ſame ſhall be between the Indian Natives only as aforeſaid, or unleſs ſuch Cauſe of Suit ſhall not exceed the Value of five Pagodas) the ſaid Court ſhall and may iſſue

The Form of Proceeding of the Court in civil Actions.

iſſue a Summons in Writing, under the Hands and Seals of two of the Judges of the ſaid Court (whereof the Mayor for the time being, or in caſe of his Abſence the ſenior Alderman, reſiding within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, or Fort St. George, to be one) to be directed to the ſaid Sheriff, requiring the Party or Parties, Defendant or Defendants, to appear before them, at a certain Time and Place therein to be appointed, to anſwer the ſaid Complaint; and in Default of Appearance, upon Return of the ſaid Summons at ſuch Time and Place, the ſaid Court ſhall and may iſſue forthwith a Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of any two of the Judges of the ſaid Court (whereof the Mayor for the time being, or the ſenior Alderman, then reſiding within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, to be one) unleſs the ſaid Mayor or ſenior Alderman ſhall be a Party in ſuch Action or Suit; and in that caſe under the Hands and Seals of any other two of the Judges of the ſaid Court, directed to the Sheriff for the time being, to take the Body or Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, and bring him, her or them, before the ſaid Court, at a certain Time and Place therein to be appointed, to anſwer to the ſaid Complaint; and in caſe of Appearance, or Arreſt of the Body or Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, to let ſuch Defendant or Defendants out to Bail, upon giving ſufficient Security (which we do hereby impower the ſaid Court to take) to abide and perform the final Order and Judgment of the ſaid Court, or ſuch final Order and Judgment as ſhall and may be given upon any Appeal to be brought in the ſaid Cauſe, or to ſurrender himſelf to the ſaid Court, to be charged in Execution till the ſaid Judgment ſhall be ſatisfied: And in default of finding Bail, or giving ſuch Security as aforeſaid, to detain ſuch Defendant or Defendants in Cuſtody until he or they ſhall have found ſuch Bail, or have given ſuch Security as aforeſaid, or ſhall have Judgment or Sentence given for him, her or them, upon ſuch Complaint; and after ſuch Bail found, or Security given as aforeſaid, or in caſe ſuch Defendant or Defendants ſhall be detained in Cuſtody for want of Bail or Security; we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, direct and authoriſe, the ſaid Court to proceed to the Examination of the Matter and Cauſe of Complaint, either upon the Oath or Oaths, or ſolemn Affirmation, of any Witneſs or Witneſſes, to be taken in the moſt ſolemn Manner, that is to ſay, the Oath or Oaths of ſuch Witneſs or Witneſſes, who ſhall profeſs the Chriſtian Religion, to be taken upon the Holy Evangeliſts, unleſs ſuch Witneſs or Witneſſes ſhall be of the Perſuaſion of the People called Quakers; in which caſe a ſolemn Affirmation ſhall be ſufficient, and upon the Oath or ſolemn Affirmation of any of the Natives of India, in ſuch Manner as they, according to their ſeveral Caſts, ſhall eſteem to be moſt binding on their Conſciences, to oblige them

them to ſpeak the Truth; and the Depoſition or Depoſitions of ſuch Witneſs or Witneſſes ſhall be reduced into Writing, and ſubſcribed in open Court by ſuch Witneſs or Witneſſes (for which Purpoſe we do by theſe Preſents empower and require the ſaid Court to adminiſter ſuch Oath or Affirmation, or cauſe the ſame to be adminiſtered to ſuch Defendant or Defendants, or to ſuch Witneſs or Witneſſes as ſhall be produced on the Behalf of either Party, Plaintiff, or Defendant) or by the Confeſſion or Admiſſion of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, in his, her, or their Anſwer, upon the like Oath or Affirmation, according to his, her, or their Religion, Sect or Caſt, reſpectively; and thereupon it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Court to give Judgment and Sentence according to Juſtice and Right, and to award and iſſue a Warrant, or Warrants of Execution, under the Hands and Seals of two of the Judges of the ſaid Court (whereof the Mayor of the ſaid Town, or Factory of Madras-Patnam, for the time being, or the ſenior Alderman, then reſiding within the ſaid Town or Factory, to be one) unleſs they, or either of them, ſhall be intereſted therein; and in that caſe under the Hands and Seals of any two of the Aldermen not intereſted therein, to be directed to the Sheriff, for the time being, for levying the Debt or Duty adjudged or decreed to the Party or Parties Complainant, together with Coſts of Suit upon the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Defendant or Defendants; and to cauſe Sale to be made of the ſaid Goods and Chattels, rendering to the Party the Overplus (if any be) and for want of ſufficient Diſtreſs, we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give full Power and Authority to the ſaid Court to impriſon the Defendant or Defendants, until Satisfaction be made by him, her or them, to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs of the Debt, or Duty decreed or adjudged, together with the Coſts of Suit. And in caſe Judgment ſhall be given for the Defendant or Defendants, we do hereby for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, likewiſe give full Power and Authority to the ſaid Court to award Coſts to ſuch Defendant and Defendants, and to iſſue the like Proceſs and Execution for the ſame, as in Caſes where Coſts are awarded to any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.

How to proceed, if an Action be brought againſt a Mayor.

And if any Action or Suit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt the Mayor of the ſaid Corporation, for the time being, during his being or continuing in his Office, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Mayor's Court to proceed and determine ſuch Suit, in the ſame Manner as in other Actions or Suits depending before them; but ſuch Mayor ſhall not ſit as a Judge, or appear on the Bench, during the

Hearing of the ſaid Cauſe, or making any Order therein; and if any Action or Suit ſhall be brought or commenced againſt the ſaid Sheriff, during his being or continuing in his Office, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, for the time being, or the major Part of them, to nominate and appoint a proper Perſon to execute the Proceſs and Orders of the ſaid Court againſt ſuch Sheriff for the time being.

Or Sheriff.

And in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall have any Action or Suit againſt the ſaid United Company, and ſhall make Complaint thereof in Writing unto the ſaid Mayor's Court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Court to iſſue their Summons to the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, to appear for the ſaid United Company; and the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, ſhall thereupon appear for the ſaid Company, and ſhall be admitted to anſwer and defend ſuch Suit in the Name, and for, and on the Behalf, of the ſaid United Company: And the ſaid Mayor's Court ſhall be at Liberty to iſſue ſuch Proceſs againſt the ſaid Company, and their Eſtate and Effects, as ſhall be neceſſary to compel the Appearance of the ſaid Company, and ſhall proceed to hear and determine ſuch Cauſe of Action, in the ſame Manner as they are hereby authoriſed and empowered to hear and determine other Actions and Suits; and in caſe the ſaid Company ſhall be condemned in ſuch Action or Suit, to raiſe and levy upon their Goods, Eſtate and Effects, the Debt or Damages, together with ſuch Coſts of Suit as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid Court, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Appeal as is herein after mentioned; and in like Manner, if the ſaid United Company ſhall have any Action or Suit againſt any Perſon or Perſons, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, for and on the Behalf of the ſaid Company, and in their Name, to make Complaint thereof in Writing to the ſaid Mayor's Court, who ſhall proceed therein, and ſhall hear and determine the ſame as in other Caſes; and in caſe Judgment or Sentence ſhall be given againſt the ſaid Company, ſhall award Coſts to be levied upon the Goods and Effects of the ſaid Company, as they ſhall ſee occaſion.

Or againſt the Company.

Or if the Company have any Action againſt any Perſon.

And to the Intent that due Proviſion be made, that there may be no failure of Juſtice, if the Defendant or Defendants, who was or were reſident within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, or any of the Factories or Diſtricts ſubordinate thereto, at the time when any Cauſe of Action did accrue, ſhall withdraw him, or herſelf, or themſelves, out of, or ſhall not be found within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Court;

And how, if a Defendant withdraws himſelf out of the Juriſdiction of the Court.

we

we do by theſe Preſents, give, grant, will, direct and appoint, that in caſe the Sheriff ſhall make Return to ſuch Summons or Warrant of Arreſt, that the Party or Parties, Defendant or Defendants, therein mentioned, or any of them, is, or are not to be found within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Court, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Court, upon an Affidavit of Proof, verifying the Demand of the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch Suit, to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Court, to grant a Sequeſtration to ſeize the Eſtate and Effects of ſuch Party or Parties, Defendant or Defendants, to ſuch Value as the ſaid Court ſhall think reaſonable, and ſhall direct in ſuch Proceſs of Sequeſtration, and the ſame to detain in the Hands of a proper Perſon, to be appointed by the ſaid Court, till ſuch Party or Parties ſhall appear to the ſaid Complaint, and give Security as aforeſaid; and in caſe the Party or Parties, Defendant or Defendants, ſhall not appear, and give Security as aforeſaid, within the Space of ſix Months (unleſs it be ſhewed to the ſaid Court, on the Behalf of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, that he or they is, or are reſiding in Great-Britain or Ireland) then it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Court to proceed to hear and determine the ſaid Cauſe, and to give Judgment therein as aforeſaid: And in caſe Judgment ſhall be given for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in ſuch Suit, to direct the Effects ſo ſeized to be ſold, and out of the Produce thereof to make Satisfaction to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs for the Duty and Coſts recovered, returning the Overplus, if any ſuch ſhall be: And in caſe ſuch Produce ſhall not be ſufficient to make Satisfaction to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, then it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Court to award Execution for the Reſidue of the Duty and Coſts, recovered in Manner as aforeſaid.

The Money, Securities, and Effects of Suitors, which ſhall be ordered by the Mayor's Court to be depoſited, for ſafe Cuſtody, with the Preſident and Council, ſubject to the Orders of the Court.

And whereas, it is of the utmoſt Concern and Importance to the Suitors of the ſaid Court, that their Money, Securities and Effects, ſhould be preſerved and ſecured, for their Benefit, in the moſt careful and effectual Manner: And whereas the ſame will be moſt ſafely depoſited, and kept in the Hands of the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, with the Caſh and Effects belonging to the ſaid Company: And the ſaid Company, having undertaken and agreed to be anſwerable to the Suitors of the ſaid Court for all ſuch Money, Securities and Effects, as under the Orders of the ſaid Mayor's Court, ſhall be paid, delivered to, or depoſited with, their ſaid Preſident and Council, except in caſes of Fire, Foreign Invaſions, or other unavoidable Accidents, whereby the ſaid Monies, Securities or Effects, may be loſt; and alſo to be at the Charge and Expence, which may be occaſioned by Reaſon of the depoſiting, ſafe keeping and reſtoring, or paying and delivering out of ſuch Money, Securities and

and Effects, ſo that the Suitors may not be burthened thereby; we do therefore, upon ſuch Undertaking and Agreement of the ſaid Company, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will and ordain, that all Money, Securities and Effects, of the ſaid Suitors, as ſhall be ordered into Court, or to be paid, delivered, or depoſited for ſafe Cuſtody, ſhall be paid, or delivered unto, or depoſited with the Governor, or Preſident and Council, at Fort St. George, to be by them kept, and depoſited with the Caſh and Effects of the ſaid Company, ſubject to ſuch Orders and Directions, as the ſaid Mayor's Court ſhall from time to time think fit to make concerning the ſame, for the Benefit of the Suitors.

The Court of Directors to appoint an Accountant General for carrying the Orders of the Mayor's Court, relating to the Suitors Money, &c. into execution, and keeping the Accounts thereof with the Preſident and Council.

And we do, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, or the major Part of them, full Power and Authority, from time to time, to name and appoint an Officer, under the Name of the Accountant General of the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam; and the ſame, at their Pleaſure, to remove, and another to appoint, who ſhall act, perform and do, all Matters and Things neceſſary to carry into Execution the Orders of the ſaid Mayor's Court, relating to the Payment or Delivery of the Suitors Money, Effects and Securities, unto the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of the ſaid United Company, at Fort St. George; and taking the ſame out again, and keeping the Accounts with the ſaid Governor and Council, and Regiſter of the Mayor's Court, and other Matters relating thereto, under ſuch Rules, Methods and Directions, as ſhall from time to time be made and given, under the Hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company; which Rules, Methods and Directions, we will and direct, ſhall be according to ſuch Rules, Methods and Directions, as are obſerved by the Accountant General of our High Court of Chancery in Great-Britain, or as near thereto as may be, and as the Situation and Circumſtances of Affairs will permit.

The Mayor's Court empowered to adminiſter Oaths and Affirmations, frame Rules of Practice, appoint Clerks and Officers, and do all other Things neceſſary; but ſubject to

And we do hereby authoriſe the ſaid Mayor's Court to adminiſter Oaths and Affirmations, and to frame ſuch Rules of Practice, and nominate and appoint ſuch Clerks and Officers, and to do all ſuch other Things as ſhall be found neceſſary for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the due Execution of all, or any of the Powers given them by theſe Preſents, ſo as they from time to time give an Account thereof unto the ſaid Company, and ſo as the ſame ſhall be ſubject to the Approbation, Controul and Alteration, of the ſaid Company, under the Hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company;

Company; whom we do likewiſe will and ordain to have full Power and Authority to make ſuch Rules and Orders, for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as they ſhall from time to time think fit and neceſſary; but ſuch Rules and Orders, ſo to be made by the ſaid Mayor's Court, ſo far as the ſame ſhall not be repugnant to any Rules or Orders made by the ſaid Company, or their Court of Directors, as aforeſaid, ſhall nevertheleſs be in force until the ſame ſhall be revoked, or altered by the ſaid Court of Directors, or any thirteen or more of them, and Notice thereof given unto the ſaid Court.

Subject to the Controul and Alteration of the Company, who are empowered to make Rules and Orders, for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby require and command, that a Table of the Fees, to be allowed to ſuch Clerks and Officers, ſhall be ſettled by the ſaid Court, and approved and aſſigned by the Governor, or Preſident, of Fort St. George aforeſaid, for the time being; and ſhall be written out fair, and kept conſtantly fixed up in ſome viſible and open Part of the Room, or Place where the ſaid Court ſhall be held: And that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Court, with the Approbation of the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council for the time being, or the major Part of them; and alſo to and for the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, or any thirteen or more of them, to vary and alter ſuch Table of Fees, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think fit.

A Table of Fees, to be put up in the Place where the Court ſhall be held.

And it is our further Will and Intent, and we do by theſe Preſents, ordain and eſtabliſh, that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall think him, her or themſelves, aggrieved by any Judgment, Sentence or Decree, of the ſaid Mayor's Court; or if the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, for the time being, or the major Part of them, ſhall think the ſaid Company aggrieved by any Judgment, Sentence or Decree, of the ſaid Court, that ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, for the time being, or the major Part of them, for and in the Name of the ſaid United Company, ſhall, or or may, within fourteen Days after ſuch Judgment, Sentence or Decree, of the ſaid Court, ſhall be entered of Record, appeal to the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Fort St. George aforeſaid, for the time being; whom, or any three or more of them (whereof the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, reſiding there to be one) we do hereby for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, conſtitute, nominate and appoint, to be for ever hereafter, a Court of Record for that Purpoſe, to receive ſuch Appeals, and to hear and determine the ſame, and to do all other Acts, Matters and Things, neceſſarily incident thereto.

Any Perſon thinking himſelf, or the Preſident and Council thinking the Company aggrieved, may appeal to the Preſident and Council.

Who are conſtituted a Court of Record, to hear and determine ſuch Appeals.

Provided,

No Perſon, intereſted in the Event, to ſit as Judge.

Provided, if the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, or any of the ſaid Council, ſhall be any ways intereſted in the Event of any ſuch Action or Suit, no Perſon ſo intereſted ſhall ſit or act as a Judge upon ſuch Appeal; but the ſame ſhall be heard and determined by ſuch of them, the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, as ſhall be no ways intereſted therein, or any three or more of them: And in all caſes, where the Number of Voices ſhall be equal in the Determination or Judgment upon ſuch Appeal, the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, who ſhall be preſent, and not intereſted, ſhall have two Voices; which Determination ſhall be final, if the Debt, Damages or Things, directed to be paid, done or delivered, or Matter in diſpute, ſhall not exceed the Value of one thouſand Pagodas; but in caſe the ſame do exceed the Value of one thouſand Pagodas, any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall think him, her, or themſelves aggrieved by ſuch Judgment, Sentence or Decree, made on ſuch Appeal, ſhall and may, within fourteen Days after the Judgment, Sentence or Decree, given or made upon ſuch Appeal, ſhall be entered of Record; or if there ſhall not be a ſufficient Number of the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, diſintereſted in the Event of ſuch Appeal, to hear and determine the ſame, ſo that no Judgment, Sentence or Decree, can be given or made by them, then, although the Debt, Damages, or Thing to be delivered, or Matter in Diſpute, ſhall not exceed the Value of one thouſand Pagodas, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Party or Parties aggrieved by the Judgment, Sentence or Decree, of the ſaid Mayor's Court, within twenty-one Days after ſuch Judgment, Sentence or Decree, ſhall be entered of Record, to appeal to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in Council (as is uſual in caſes of Appeal from any of our Colonies in the Weſt-Indies) upon giving Security to pay Intereſt (not exceeding the current Rate of Intereſt, which ſhall prevail at the time of pronouncing ſuch Judgment, Sentence or Decree) for the thing adjudged or decreed to be paid, done or delivered; and the Coſts of ſuch Appeal, in caſe the ſaid Judgment, Sentence or Decree, ſhall be affirmed: And in caſe the ſaid United Company ſhall appeal to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, ſhall give the like Security by a Bond, in the Name and on the Behalf of the ſaid Company.

Their Number, three or more. How, where Voices equal.

Their Determination final, if the Matter exceed not one thouſand Pagodas. If it exceeds one thouſand Pagodas, or if there be not a ſufficient Number of the Preſident and Council, diſintereſted in the Event, then, altho' it do not exceed one thouſand Pagodas, any Perſon may appeal from their Sentence to the King in Council.

The Sentence upon ſuch Appeals to be put in execution by the Mayor's Court, and if they neglect it, by the Preſident and Council.

And it is our Will and Pleaſure, that the Judgments, Sentences and Orders, of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, made upon any ſuch Appeals reſpectively, ſhall and may be put in execution by the ſaid Mayor's Court, in ſuch Manner as an original Judgment of the ſaid Court ſhould or might have been; and they are hereby required and commanded to execute

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the ſame accordingly: And in caſe the ſaid Mayor's Court ſhall refuſe or neglect to cauſe ſuch Judgments, Sentences or Orders, to be executed, within fourteen Days after Application made to them for that Purpoſe, it ſhall be lawful for, and we do hereby require and command the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, to execute, or cauſe the ſame to be executed, by ſuch Ways and Means as the ſaid Mayor's Court might have done.

A Court of Requeſts eſtabliſhed at Madras-Patnam, to determine Suits, not exceeding five Pagodas.

And whereas, the providing a more eaſy and ſpeedy Method for recovering of ſmall Debts, within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Factories and Diſtricts ſubordinate thereto, will greatly contribute to the promoting Induſtry, and ſupporting and encouraging uſeful Credit; we do hereby for ourſelves, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, and do direct and appoint, that there ſhall for ever hereafter be, within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, a Court, which ſhall be called the Court of Requeſts for the Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Factories and Diſtricts thereof: And for that Purpoſe we will and require the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, as ſoon as conveniently may be after the Arrival of this our Charter, to nominate and appoint ſome of the principal Inhabitants of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, not more than twenty-four, nor fewer than eight, to be Commiſſioners, to hear and determine Suits in a ſummary way, under ſuch Rules, Orders and Regulations, as ſhall from time to time be given or ſent to them, under the Hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company; which Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall have full Power and Authority to hear and determine all ſuch Actions or Suits which ſhall be brought before them, where the Debt, Duty or Matter, in diſpute, ſhall not exceed, or be more than the Value of five Pagodas; which Commiſſioners, ſo to be appointed, ſhall continue in their ſaid Office until the firſt Thurſday in December next, after the Arrival of this our Charter, and three or more of them in Rotation, as they ſhall agree among themſelves (but not to exclude any other of the Commiſſioners, though not ſitting or acting in the Courſe of ſuch Rotation) ſhall ſit every Thurſday in the Week, from the Hours of Ten to Twelve in the Forenoon, or longer if the Buſineſs ſhall require it, to hear and determine all ſuch Cauſes as ſhall be brought before them, not exceeding the Value aforeſaid; and on the firſt Thurſday in December next, after the Arrival of this our Charter, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall aſſemble together, and twelve of the Perſons ſo to be appointed Commiſſioners, or one half of the ſaid Commiſſioners, in caſe

caſe their Number be leſs than twenty-four, ſhall, by the Ballot of all of them, or of ſuch as ſhall be preſent, be removed, and a Number equal to that of thoſe ſo removed be choſen by Ballot of the remaining twelve, or leſſer Number; and of thoſe that ſhall be removed in the Places and Stead of ſuch as ſhall be removed, to continue in ſuch Employment until the firſt Thurſday in the Month of December in the ſucceeding Year, and until others ſhall be choſen; and that at the End of the ſaid Year that half of the Commiſſioners, who ſhall have the longeſt ſerved in ſuch Office, ſhall be removed, and others choſen by Ballot in their Places, in Manner aforeſaid, and ſo from Year to Year on the firſt Thurſday in December for ever hereafter.

The Preſident and Council to be Juſtices of the Peace for Madras-Patnam, Fort St. George, and the Factories ſubordinate to Fort St. George.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, and do by theſe Preſents, will, ordain, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of Fort St. George aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace, and have Power to act as Juſtices of the Peace, in and for the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and in and for Fort St. George, Fort St. Davids, Vizagapatnam, the Factories on the Coaſt of Sumatra, and all other the Factories ſubordinate to Fort St. George aforeſaid, in the ſame or the like Manner, and with the ſame or the like Power, as Juſtices of the Peace, conſtituted by any Commiſſion or Letters Patent, under our great Seal of Great-Britain, for any County, City, or Town corporate, in that Part of our ſaid Kingdom called England, do, or may exerciſe ſuch Office.

To hold Quarter Seſſions, and be a Court of Record.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, that the Governor, or Preſident of Fort St. George, and the Council for the time being, or any three or more of them (whereof the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort St. George, to be one) ſhall and may hold Quarter Seſſions of the Peace four times in the Year, within the Diſtrict aforeſaid, and ſhall at all times hereafter be a Court of Record, in the Nature of a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery; and ſhall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the trying and puniſhing of all Offenders and Offences (High Treaſon only excepted) had, committed or done, or to be had, committed or done, within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, Fort St. George, or within any of the ſaid Factories or Places ſubordinate thereunto;

And be Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the trying and puniſhing all Offences, except High Treaſon.

thereunto; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery reſpectively, to proceed by Indictment, or by ſuch other ways, and in the ſame or in the like Manner as is uſed in that Part of Great-Britain called England, as near as the Condition and Circumſtances of the Place and Inhabitants will admit of, and for that Purpoſe to iſſue their Warrant or Precept to the Sheriff of the ſaid Diſtrict for the time being, commanding him to ſummon a convenient Number of the principal Inhabitants within the ſaid Diſtrict, to ſerve and attend as Grand and Petit Jury at the ſaid Courts reſpectively: And that the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery reſpectively, ſhall and may adminiſter to them the uſual Oath taken in England by the Grand and Petit Jury; and alſo adminiſter to the Witneſſes, who ſhall be produced for or againſt the Party to be tried, a proper Oath or Affirmation, that is to ſay, an Oath upon the Holy Evangeliſts, to any Witneſs or Witneſſes who ſhall profeſs the Chriſtian Religion, and to adminiſter an Oath or ſolemn Affirmation to any other Witneſs or Witneſſes, Natives of India, in ſuch Manner as they, according to their ſeveral Caſts, ſhall eſteem to be moſt binding on their Conſciences to oblige them to ſpeak the Truth; and that the ſaid Juſtices and Commiſſioners ſhall and may reſpectively proceed to the Arraignment, Trial, Conviction and Puniſhment, of Perſons accuſed of any Crimes or Offences (High Treaſon only excepted) in the ſame, or the like Manner and Form, as near as the Condition and Circumſtances of the Place and Inhabitants will admit of, as any of our Juſtices of the Peace, or Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery in England, do or may proceed by Virtue of any Commiſſion by us granted for that Purpoſe; and ſhall and may reſpectively do all other Acts that Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, uſually and legally do; and that the ſaid Court may aſſemble and adjourn, at and unto ſuch Times and Places, as they ſhall judge convenient.

Their Proceedings.

Oaths of Jury and Witneſſes.

And we do hereby direct, that the Governor, or Preſident of Fort St. George aforeſaid, ſhall, before the Council there, or the major Part of them, take an Oath faithfully to execute the ſaid Offices of Juſtice of the Peace, and Commiſſioner of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, together with the Oath of Allegiance, which Oaths they are hereby empowered to adminiſter; and after the taking of ſuch Oaths, we do hereby authoriſe the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, to adminiſter the ſame Oaths to the reſt of the Council, as Juſtices

The Preſident to take an Oath, faithfully to execute the ſaid Offices of Juſtice and Commiſſioner, and the Oath of Allegiance; and to adminiſter the like Oaths to the reſt

reſt of the Council.

of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery.

Proceedings already begun not to abate.

And we do hereby will, direct and declare, that no Proceedings, which, at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, ſhall be depending before our Juſtices of the Peace at their Quarter Seſſions, or before our Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, at Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, ſhall be any ways abated or diſcontinued thereby, but ſhall be proceeded upon under this our preſent Charter, in the ſame Manner to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if all ſuch Proceedings had been had and commenced, under the ſame, and by Virtue thereof.

The Company empowered to appoint Generals and other military Officers, for Madras and its Dependencies.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, full Power and Authority, from time to time, to name and appoint ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as they ſhall think fit to be General or Generals of all the Forces by Sea and Land, of or belonging to the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Towns, Places and Dependencies, of Fort St. George aforeſaid; and to nominate, conſtitute and appoint, ſuch, and ſo many Commanders, and military Officers, as to them ſhall ſeem meet and requiſite, for the leading, conducting and training up, the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towns, Places and Limits aforeſaid, in martial Affairs; and for the raiſing and maintaining ſuch a Body of ſtanding Forces within the ſaid Towns and Limits aforeſaid; and ſuch a Number of Seamen, and Ships of Defence, as are or ſhall be neceſſary for the Defence and Safeguard of the ſame, and ſuch General, or Generals, and other Officers, or any of them, at the Pleaſure of the ſaid Company to diſplace and amove.

And to raiſe and maintain Forces, Seamen, and Ships of Defence.

And that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid General, or Generals of the Forces by Sea and Land, of or belonging to the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Towns, Places and Dependencies, of Fort St. George aforeſaid; and all and every ſuch Commander and military Officers, that ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid conſtituted and appointed, according to the Tenor of his and their reſpective Commiſſions and Inſtructions, to aſſemble, exerciſe in Arms, martial, array, and put in warlike Poſture, the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towns and Places, either by Sea or Land, for their ſpecial Defence and Safety; and to lead and conduct them, and to encounter, repulſe, expel and reſiſt, by Force of Arms, as well by Sea as by Land; and

To repel Invaſions, &c.

alſo

alſo to kill, ſlay and deſtroy, by all fitting Ways, Enterpriſes and Means whatſoever, all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, or may at any time hereafter, in an hoſtile Manner, attempt, or enterpriſe the Deſtruction, Invaſion, Detriment, or Annoyance, of any of our Subjects within the ſaid Towns, and Factories and Limits, or any of their Servants, or Perſons dealing with them; and in time of War, or open Hoſtility, to uſe and exerciſe martial Diſcipline, and the Law Martial in ſuch caſes as Occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require, and may legally be done, and to take and ſurpriſe, by all Ways and Means whatſoever, and all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, with their Ships, Armour, Ammunition and other Goods, as ſhall in hoſtile Manner invade, or attempt the defeating, or Deſtruction of the ſaid Towns and Places, or the Hurt of any of our Subjects inhabiting there, or any of their Servants, or Perſons employed by them, and upon juſt Cauſes to invade and deſtroy the Enemies of the ſame.

The King makes the like Grants to the Company for Bombay, viz. Mayor and Aldermen.

And we do, of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, further give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, and do by theſe Preſents ordain, eſtabliſh and appoint, that there ſhall be for ever hereafter, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, on the Iſland of Bombay, one other Body politick and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay; and that ſuch Body politick and corporate, ſhall conſiſt of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, ſeven of which ſaid Aldermen, together with the Mayor for the time being, ſhall be natural born Subjects of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other two Aldermen may be Foreign Proteſtants, the Subjects of any other Prince or State in Amity with us; and that the ſaid Body corporate, by the Name aforeſaid, ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, and ſhall and may be Perſons able and capable in Law, to ſue and be ſued in any Courts and Cauſes whatſoever, and ſhall and may have a common Seal for the Buſineſs and Affairs of the ſaid Corporation, which common Seal they and their Succeſſors may break and change at their Pleaſure.

The Perſons who ſhall be Mayor and Aldermen, at the time of the Arrival of this Charter, to continue in their Offices.

And we do hereby further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will, grant and appoint, that the Perſons, who at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, ſhall be the Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay, under the ſaid former Charter, which the ſaid Company have ſurrendered unto us as aforeſaid, ſhall continue, and be modern Mayor and Aldermen, and ſhall, at a time to be appointed for that Purpoſe by the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence by the two Senior of the Council of Bombay, then reſiding there, within thirty Days after

after Notice of this our Charter, take an Oath duly to execute their reſpective Offices, together with the Oath of Allegiance; which Oaths the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, and in his Abſence the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Bombay aforeſaid, are hereby empowered to adminiſter.

Mayor and Aldermen's Continuance in Office, and to have the like Powers, &c as are granted to thoſe of Madras.

And it is our further Will and Pleaſure, and we do hereby ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town, or Factory of Bombay, hereby nominated, and all and every other and future Mayors and Aldermen, of the ſaid Town or Factory, ſhall reſpectively have ſuch Continuance in their ſeveral Offices, and ſhall be ſo appointed, elected and removed, and their Places ſhall be ſo avoided at ſuch times, upon the like Contingencies or Occaſions, and in the like Manner, and be ſo preſented, and take ſuch Oaths before ſuch Officers, having the like Authority, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay (whom we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, authoriſe to adminiſter the ſame) and ſhall have the like Powers, Authorities and Privileges, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories ſubordinate thereto, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as is or are herein before reſpectively appointed, directed, ordained, or eſtabliſhed, concerning the Election, Continuance, Swearing, Preſenting, or Removing, or the Avoiding of Places, or are hereby before given unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Mayor, after the Determination of his Office, to continue an Alderman.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and appoint, that the Mayor of Bombay, herein before nominated, and every other Perſon, who ſhall hereafter be Mayor of Bombay, ſhall, after the Determination of his Office of Mayor, be one of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town, or Factory of Bombay.

A Mayor's Court at Bombay.

And we do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and we do hereby ordain, direct and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Bombay aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall for ever hereafter be, and they are hereby conſtituted a Court of Record, by the Name of the Mayor's Court at Bombay; and that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Mayor, or ſenior Alderman, for the time being, to be one) may, and they are hereby authoriſed to try, hear and determine, all civil Suits, Actions and Pleas, between Party and Party, that ſhall or may ariſe, or happen, or that have already ariſen or happened, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, or within any of the Factories ſubject

or

or ſubordinate thereunto, in the like Manner, and under the like Reſtrictions, as the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam is herein before empowered to do within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Factories ſubject to Fort St. George.

Sheriff.

And we do further will, ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Perſon, who at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, or an Exemplification of the ſame at Bombay, ſhall be our Sheriff for the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, and the Precincts, Diſtricts, or Territories thereof, ſhall continue, and be the Sheriff thereof; and that ſuch Sheriff, ſo hereby appointed, and all and every other future Sheriffs of Bombay aforeſaid, ſhall have ſuch Continuance in their ſeveral Offices, and ſhall be ſo appointed, and elected at ſuch times, upon ſuch Contingencies or Occaſions, and in the like Manner, and take ſuch Oaths before ſuch Officers (whom we do hereby authoriſe to adminiſter the ſame) and ſhall have the like Powers, Authorities and Privileges, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories ſubordinate thereunto, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as is or are herein before appointed, directed or ordained, concerning the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Proceedings of the Mayor's Court.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, direct and appoint, that, upon Complaint to be made in Writing to the ſaid Court at Bombay, by, for, or on the Behalf of any Perſon or Perſons, againſt any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, then reſiding, or being, or who, at the time when ſuch Cauſe of Action did or ſhall accrue, did or ſhall reſide, or be within the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, or the Precincts, Diſtricts, or Territories thereof, of any of the Cauſes of Suit aforeſaid already accrued, or which ſhall or may hereafter accrue (unleſs the ſame ſhall be between the Indian Natives only, or unleſs ſuch Cauſe of Action ſhall not exceed the Value of five Pagodas) the ſaid Court ſhall and may iſſue a Summons in Writing, under the Hands and Seals of two of the Judges of the ſaid Court (whereof the Mayor for the time being, or in his Abſence the ſenior Alderman, then reſiding within the ſame Town or Factory, to be one, unleſs ſuch Mayor or ſenior Alderman ſhall be Party or Parties in ſuch Action or Suit; and in that caſe under the Hands and Seals of any other two of the Judges of the ſaid Court) to be directed to the Sheriff of Bombay for the time being, requiring ſuch Appearance of the Defendant or Defendants therein named; and in Default of ſuch Appearance ſhall and may iſſue the like Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of the like Judges,

directed to the Sheriff of Bombay for the time being, to take and bring the Body and Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants before the ſaid Court, at ſuch times as is or are herein before reſpectively appointed or directed, touching or relating to the iſſuing of Summons or Warrants, upon the Complaint, or at the Suit of any Complainant, againſt any Defendant in the ſaid Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam. And we do further give and grant, and by theſe Preſents ordain and appoint, that the ſaid Mayor's Court at Bombay ſhall and may, in caſe of an Appearance, or an Arreſt of the Body or Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, let ſuch Defendant or Defendants out to Bail upon ſuch Security, ſo to be taken upon ſuch Conditions and for ſuch Purpoſes: And in Default thereof, to hold ſuch Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Cuſtody, and for ſuch Time, and in ſuch Manner, as is herein before appointed concerning the ſame to be done and performed by the ſaid Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam, or the Officers thereof, and after ſuch Bail found, or in caſe the Defendant or Defendants be detained in Cuſtody for want of ſuch Bail; we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, direct and authoriſe, the ſaid Mayor's Court of Bombay, ſo and in ſuch Manner to proceed to the Examination of the Matter of Complaint, ſo to give Sentence and Judgment, and to award ſuch Executions directed to ſuch Sheriff, and generally to proceed, act and do, all things relating to the adminiſtering or executing of Juſtice in all civil Cauſes, Suits or Pleas, to be commenced, or depending in the ſaid Mayor's Court at Bombay, by and with ſuch Rules, Regulations, Powers and Authorities, and under ſuch Limitations and Reſtrictions, and ſubject to ſuch Appeal to the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Bombay (whom we do in like Manner authoriſe to hear and determine the ſame) and to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in Council, as are herein before given, granted, ordained, or appointed to be done, exerciſed, executed, held, or enjoyed by the ſaid Mayor's Court, herein before appointed and eſtabliſhed at Madras-Patnam, in ſuch ample and beneficial Manner, as if the ſame were herein again repeated: And we do alſo hereby ordain, direct and command, that the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Bombay, ſhall execute, or cauſe to be executed, the Judgments, Sentences and Orders, of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, made upon ſuch Appeals in ſuch Caſes, and in like Manner, as we have herein before commanded the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Fort St. George aforeſaid,

Appeals.

aforeſaid, to do in reſpect of Judgments, Sentences and Orders, made on Appeals from the Mayor's Court of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid.

Accountant General.

And we do further will and ordain, that there ſhall be an Accountant General at Bombay, and that the Suitors Money and Effects ſhall be paid to, delivered, or depoſited with the Governor, or Preſident and Council at Bombay, and for which the ſaid Company ſhall be anſwerable to the Suitors of the ſaid Court, in like Manner as for the Money paid in by Order of the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam aforeſaid; and that there ſhall be ſuch Court of Requeſt, for determining all Actions and Suits, not exceeding the Value of five Pagodas, to be appointed in like Manner, and for the like Purpoſes, as are before directed, appointed and eſtabliſhed, at Madras-Patnam aforeſaid.

Court of Requeſts.

Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and do by theſe Preſents ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Bombay aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace, and have Power to act as Juſtices of the Peace, and as Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery; and that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Bombay, ſhall be one) ſhall and may hold Seſſions of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery reſpectively, in and for the ſaid Town or Factory of Bombay, and other the Factories ſubordinate thereto, and do all ſuch other Acts as Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, with ſuch Powers, Juriſdictions and Authorities, and under ſuch Regulations and Reſtrictions, as are herein before given and granted, directed and appointed, concerning Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Proceedings already begun not to abate.

And we do hereby will and declare, that no Proceedings, which, at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, ſhall be depending before the Mayor's Court at Bombay, or before our Juſtices of the Peace at their Quarter Seſſions, or before our Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, at Bombay aforeſaid, ſhall be any ways abated, or diſcontinued thereby, but ſhall be proceeded upon under this our Charter, in the ſame Manner to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if all and every ſuch Proceedings had been had, and commenced under the ſame, and by Virtue thereof.

And

Generals, &c for Bombay.

And we do, of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, full Power and Authority, from time to time, to name and appoint ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as they ſhall think fit to be General or Generals of all the Forces by Sea and Land, of or belonging to the Town, Limits, or Factories of Bombay aforeſaid, and to conſtitute and appoint ſuch Commanders and military Officers for ſuch Purpoſes; and ſuch General, or Generals, and other Officers, or any of them, at the Pleaſure of the ſaid Company to amove, in ſuch Manner and Form as is or are herein before directed, ordained or eſtabliſhed, concerning the appointing or amoving the Generals, Commanders, or military Officers of Madras-Patnam, and the Towns, Places and Dependencies, of Fort St. George.

To repel Invaſions, &c.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid General, or Generals of the Forces by Sea and Land, of or belonging to the Towns, Limits and Factories of Bombay aforeſaid; and all and every ſuch Commander and military Officers, according to his and their reſpective Commiſſions and Inſtructions, to aſſemble, and exerciſe in Arms, martial Array, and put in warlike Poſture, the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town and Factories, for their Defence and Safety; and to lead and conduct them, and to encounter, expel and reſiſt, by Force of Arms; and alſo to kill, ſlay and deſtroy, all ſuch Perſons as ſhall, or may in an hoſtile Manner, attempt, or enterpriſe the Deſtruction, Invaſion, Detriment, or Annoyance, of any of our Subjects within the ſaid Town, and Factories and Limits, or any of their Servants, or Perſons dealing with them; and in time of War, or open Hoſtility, to uſe and exerciſe martial Diſcipline, and the Law Martial in ſuch caſes as Occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require, and may legally be done, and to take and ſurpriſe all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, with their Ships, Armour, Ammunition and other Goods, as ſhall in hoſtile Manner invade, or attempt the defeating, or Deſtruction of the ſaid Towns and Factories, or the Hurt of any of our Subjects inhabiting there, or within the Limits aforeſaid, or any of his or their Servants, or Perſons employed by them, and upon juſt Cauſe to invade and deſtroy the Enemies of the ſame.

The like Grants for Fort William in Bengal, viz.

And we do, of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, further give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, and do by theſe Preſents, ordain, eſtabliſh and appoint, that there ſhall be for ever hereafter, within the ſaid Factory of Fort William

liam in Bengal, one other Body politick and corporate, by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal; and that ſuch Body politick and corporate, ſhall conſiſt of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, ſeven of which ſaid Aldermen, together with the Mayor for the time being, ſhall be natural born Subjects of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other two Aldermen may be Foreign Proteſtants, the Subjects of any other Prince or State in Amity with us; and that the ſaid Body corporate, by the Name aforeſaid, ſhall have perpetual Succeſſion, and ſhall and may be Perſons able and capable in Law, to ſue and be ſued in any Courts and Cauſes whatſoever, and ſhall and may have a common Seal for the Buſineſs and Affairs of the ſaid Corporation, which common Seal they and their Succeſſors may break and change at their Pleaſure.

Mayor and Aldermen.

And we do hereby further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will, grant and appoint, that the Perſons, who at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, ſhall be the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, under the ſaid former Charter, which the ſaid Company have ſurrendered unto us as aforeſaid, ſhall continue, and be the modern Mayor and Aldermen, and ſhall, at a time to be appointed for that Purpoſe by the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence by the two Senior of the Council, of Fort William in Bengal, then reſiding there, within thirty Days after Notice of this our Charter, take an Oath duly to execute their reſpective Offices, and ſhall alſo take the Oath of Allegiance; which Oaths the ſaid Governor, or Preſident, and in his Abſence the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Calcutta in Bengal aforeſaid, are hereby empowered to adminiſter.

The Perſons who ſhall be Mayor and Aldermen, at the time of the Arrival of this Charter, to continue in their Offices.

And it is our further Will and Pleaſure, and we do hereby ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, hereby nominated, and all and every other future Mayors and Aldermen of the ſaid Town reſpectively, ſhall have ſuch Continuance in their ſeveral Offices, and ſhall be ſo appointed, elected and removed, and their Places ſhall be ſo avoided at ſuch times, upon the like Contingencies or Occaſions, and in the like Manner, and be ſo preſented, and take ſuch Oaths before ſuch Officers, having the like Authority within the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal (whom we do hereby for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, authoriſe to adminiſter the ſame) and ſhall have the like Powers, Authorities and Privileges, within the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and the Limits thereof,

Mayor and Aldermen's Continuance in Office, and to have the like Powers, &c. as are granted to thoſe of Madras.

and the Factories ſubordinate thereto, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as is or are herein before reſpectively appointed, directed, ordained, or eſtabliſhed, concerning the Elections, Continuance, Swearing, Preſenting, or Removing, or the Avoiding of Places, or as are hereby before given unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Mayor, after the Determination of his Office, to continue an Alderman.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and appoint, that the Mayor of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, herein before nominated, and every other Perſon who ſhall hereafter be Mayor of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, ſhall, after the Determination of his Office of Mayor, be one of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal.

The Mayor's Court of Calcutta, at Fort William, to be a Court of Record, &c.

And we do, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and we do hereby ordain, direct and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall for ever hereafter be, and they are hereby conſtituted a Court of Record, by the Name of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal: And that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Mayor or ſenior Alderman, for the time being, to be one) may, and they are hereby authoriſed to try, hear and determine, all civil Suits, Actions and Pleas, between Party and Party, that ſhall or may ariſe, or happen, or that have already ariſen or happened, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, or within any of the Factories ſubject or ſubordinate thereunto, in the like Manner, and under the like Reſtrictions, as the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam is herein before empowered to do within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Factories ſubject to Fort St. George.

Sheriff.

And we do further will, ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Perſon, who at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, or an Exemplification of the ſame at that Place, ſhall be our Sheriff for the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and the Precincts, Diſtricts, or Territories thereof, ſhall continue, and be the Sheriff thereof; and that ſuch Sheriff, ſo hereby appointed, and all and every other future Sheriffs of Calcutta, at Fort William aforeſaid, ſhall have ſuch Continuance in their ſeveral Offices, and ſhall be ſo appointed, and elected at ſuch times, upon ſuch Contingencies or Occaſions, and in the like Manner, and take ſuch Oaths before ſuch Officers (whom we do hereby authoriſe to adminiſter the ſame) and

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ſhall have the like Powers, Authorities and Privileges, within the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories ſubordinate thereunto, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as is or are herein before appointed, directed or ordained, concerning the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Proceedings of the Mayor's Court.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, direct and appoint, that, upon Complaint to be made in Writing to the ſaid Mayor's Court at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, by, for, or on the Behalf of any Perſon or Perſons, againſt any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, then reſiding, or being, or who, at the time when ſuch Cauſe of Action did or ſhall accrue, did or ſhall reſide, or be within the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, or the Precincts, Diſtricts, or Territories thereof, of any of the Cauſes of Suit aforeſaid already accrued, or which ſhall or may hereafter accrue (unleſs the ſame ſhall be between the Indian Natives only, or unleſs ſuch Cauſe of Action ſhall not exceed the Value of five Pagodas) the ſaid Court ſhall and may iſſue a Summons in Writing, under the Hands and Seals of two of the Judges of the ſaid Court (whereof the Mayor for the time being, or in his Abſence the ſenior Alderman, then reſiding within the ſame Town or Factory, to be one) unleſs ſuch Mayor or ſenior Alderman ſhall be Party or Parties in ſuch Action or Suit; and in that caſe under the Hands and Seals of any other two of the Judges of the ſaid Court, to be directed to the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, requiring ſuch Appearance of the Defendant or Defendants therein named; and in Default of ſuch Appearance ſhall and may iſſue the like Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of the like Judges, directed to the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, to take and bring the Body and Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants before the ſaid Court, at ſuch times as is or are herein before reſpectively appointed or directed, touching or relating to the iſſuing of Summons or Warrants, upon the Complaint, or at the Suit of any Complainant, againſt any Defendant in the ſaid Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam. And we do further give and grant, and by theſe Preſents ordain and appoint, that the ſaid Mayor's Court of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, ſhall and may, in caſe of an Appearance, or an Arreſt of the Body or Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, let ſuch Defendant or Defendants out to Bail upon ſuch Security, ſo to be taken upon ſuch Conditions and for ſuch Purpoſes: And in Default thereof, to hold ſuch Defendant or

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and the Factories ſubordinate thereto, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as is or are herein before reſpectively appointed, directed, ordained, or eſtabliſhed, concerning the Elections, Continuance, Swearing, Preſenting, or Removing, or the Avoiding of Places, or as are hereby before given unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Mayor, after the Determination of his Office, to continue an Alderman.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain and appoint, that the Mayor of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, herein before nominated, and every other Perſon who ſhall hereafter be Mayor of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, ſhall, after the Determination of his Office of Mayor, be one of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal.

The Mayor's Court of Calcutta, at Fort William, to be a Court of Record, &c.

And we do, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and we do hereby ordain, direct and appoint, that the Mayor and Aldermen of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall for ever hereafter be, and they are hereby conſtituted a Court of Record, by the Name of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal: And that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Mayor or ſenior Alderman, for the time being, to be one) may, and they are hereby authoriſed to try, hear and determine, all civil Suits, Actions and Pleas, between Party and Party, that ſhall or may ariſe, or happen, or that have already ariſen or happened, within the ſaid Town or Factory of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, or within any of the Factories ſubject or ſubordinate thereunto, in the like Manner, and under the like Reſtrictions, as the Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam is herein before empowered to do within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, and the Factories ſubject to Fort St. George.

Sheriff.

And we do further will, ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Perſon, who at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, or an Exemplification of the ſame at that Place, ſhall be our Sheriff for the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and the Precincts, Diſtricts, or Territories thereof, ſhall continue, and be the Sheriff thereof; and that ſuch Sheriff, ſo hereby appointed, and all and every other future Sheriffs of Calcutta, at Fort William aforeſaid, ſhall have ſuch Continuance in their ſeveral Offices, and ſhall be ſo appointed, and elected at ſuch times, upon ſuch Contingencies or Occaſions, and in the like Manner, and take ſuch Oaths before ſuch Officers (whom we do hereby authoriſe to adminiſter the ſame) and

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ſhall have the like Powers, Authorities and Privileges, within the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories ſubordinate thereunto, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as is or are herein before appointed, directed or ordained, concerning the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Proceedings of the Mayor's Court.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, direct and appoint, that, upon Complaint to be made in Writing to the ſaid Mayor's Court at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, by, for, or on the Behalf of any Perſon or Perſons, againſt any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, then reſiding, or being, or who, at the time when ſuch Cauſe of Action did or ſhall accrue, did or ſhall reſide, or be within the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, or the Precincts, Diſtricts, or Territories thereof, of any of the Cauſes of Suit aforeſaid already accrued, or which ſhall or may hereafter accrue (unleſs the ſame ſhall be between the Indian Natives only, or unleſs ſuch Cauſe of Action ſhall not exceed the Value of five Pagodas) the ſaid Court ſhall and may iſſue a Summons in Writing, under the Hands and Seals of two of the Judges of the ſaid Court (whereof the Mayor for the time being, or in his Abſence the ſenior Alderman, then reſiding within the ſame Town or Factory, to be one) unleſs ſuch Mayor or ſenior Alderman ſhall be Party or Parties in ſuch Action or Suit; and in that caſe under the Hands and Seals of any other two of the Judges of the ſaid Court, to be directed to the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, requiring ſuch Appearance of the Defendant or Defendants therein named; and in Default of ſuch Appearance ſhall and may iſſue the like Warrant, under the Hands and Seals of the like Judges, directed to the Sheriff of the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, to take and bring the Body and Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants before the ſaid Court, at ſuch times as is or are herein before reſpectively appointed or directed, touching or relating to the iſſuing of Summons or Warrants, upon the Complaint, or at the Suit of any Complainant, againſt any Defendant in the ſaid Mayor's Court at Madras-Patnam. And we do further give and grant, and by theſe Preſents ordain and appoint, that the ſaid Mayor's Court of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, ſhall and may, in caſe of an Appearance, or an Arreſt of the Body or Bodies of ſuch Defendant or Defendants, let ſuch Defendant or Defendants out to Bail upon ſuch Security, ſo to be taken upon ſuch Conditions and for ſuch Purpoſes: And in Default thereof, to hold ſuch Defendant or De-

Defendants in ſuch Cuſtody, and for ſuch Time, and in ſuch Manner, as is herein before appointed concerning the ſame to be done and performed by the ſaid Mayor's Court of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid, or the Officers thereof; and after ſuch Bail found, or in caſe the Defendant or Defendants be detained in Cuſtody for want of ſuch Bail; we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, direct and authoriſe, the ſaid Mayor's Court at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, ſo and in ſuch Manner to proceed to the Examination of the Matter of Complaint, and ſo to give Sentence and Judgment, and to award ſuch Executions directed to ſuch Sheriff, and generally to proceed, act and do, in all things relating to the adminiſtering or executing of Juſtice in all civil Cauſes, Suits or Pleas, to be commenced, or depending in the ſaid Mayor's Court of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, by and with ſuch Rules, Regulations, Powers and Authorities, and under ſuch Limitations and Reſtrictions, and ſubject to ſuch Appeal to the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Fort William in Bengal (whom we do in like Manner authoriſe to hear and determine the ſame) and to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, in Council, as are herein before given, granted, ordained, or appointed to be done, exerciſed, executed, held, or enjoyed by the ſaid Mayor's Court, herein before appointed and eſtabliſhed at Madras-Patnam, in ſuch ample and beneficial Manner, as if the ſame were herein again repeated: And we do alſo hereby ordain, direct and command, that the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Fort William in Bengal, ſhall execute, or cauſe to be executed, the Judgments, Sentences and Orders, of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and of the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, made upon ſuch Appeals in ſuch Caſes, and in like Manner, as we have herein before commanded the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Fort St. George aforeſaid, to do in reſpect of Judgments, Sentences and Orders, made on Appeals from the Mayor's Court of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid.

Appeals.

Accountant General.

And we do further will and ordain, that there ſhall be an Accountant General at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and that the Suitors Money and Effects ſhall be depoſited with the Governor, or Preſident and Council there, and for which the ſaid Company ſhall be anſwerable to the Suitors of the ſaid Court, in like Manner as for the Money paid in by Order of the Mayor's Court of Madras-Patnam aforeſaid; and that there ſhall be at Calcutta aforeſaid ſuch Court of Requeſt, for determining of all Actions and Suits, not exceeding the Value of five Pagodas, to be appointed in like Manner, and for the like Purpoſes, as are before directed, appointed and eſtabliſhed, at Madras-Patnam aforeſaid.

Court of Requeſts.

And

Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery.

And we do further, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors; and do by theſe Preſents ordain, direct, eſtabliſh and appoint, that the Governor, or Preſident and Council of Fort William in Bengal aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace, and have Power to act as Juſtices of the Peace, and as Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery; and that they, or any three or more of them (whereof the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding at Fort William aforeſaid, to be one) ſhall and may hold Seſſions of the Peace, and of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery reſpectively, in and for the ſaid Town or Factory of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, and other the Factories ſubordinate thereto, and do all ſuch other Acts as Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, with ſuch Powers, Juriſdictions and Authorities, and under ſuch Regulations and Reſtrictions, as are herein before given, granted, limited and appointed, concerning Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam.

Proceedings already begun not to abate.

And we do hereby will and declare, that no Proceedings, which, at the time of the Arrival of this our Charter, ſhall be depending before the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, or before our Juſtices of the Peace at their Quarter Seſſions, or before our Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, at Fort William aforeſaid, ſhall be any ways abated, or diſcontinued thereby, but ſhall be proceeded upon under this our Charter, in the ſame Manner to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if all and every ſuch Proceedings had been had, and commenced under the ſame, and by Virtue thereof.

Generals, &c. for Bengal.

And we do, of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, by theſe Preſents, full Power and Authority, from time to time, to name and appoint ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as they ſhall think fit to be General or Generals of all the Forces by Sea and Land, of or belonging to the Town, Limits and Factories in Bengal aforeſaid, and to conſtitute and appoint ſuch Commanders and military Officers for ſuch Purpoſes; and ſuch General, or Generals, and other Officers, or any of them, at the Pleaſure of the ſaid Company to amove, in ſuch Manner and Form as is or are herein before directed,

ordained or eſtabliſhed, concerning the appointing or amoving the Generals, Commanders, or military Officers of Madras-Patnam, and the Towns, Places and Dependencies, of Fort St. George.

To repel Invaſions, &c.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid General, or Generals of the Forces by Sea and Land, of or belonging to the Towns, Limits and Factory of Calcutta, or Fort William aforeſaid; and all and every ſuch Commander and military Officers, according to his and their reſpective Commiſſions and Inſtructions, to aſſemble, exerciſe in Arms, military Array, and put in warlike Poſture, the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town, Factory and Limits of Calcutta and Fort William aforeſaid, for their Defence and Safety; and to lead and conduct them, and to encounter, expel and reſiſt, by Force of Arms; and alſo to kill, ſlay and deſtroy, all ſuch Perſons as ſhall, or may in an hoſtile Manner, attempt, or enterpriſe the Deſtruction, Invaſion, Detriment, or Annoyance, of any of our Subjects within the ſaid Town, Factory or Limits, or any of their Servants, or Perſons dealing with them; and in time of War, or open Hoſtility, to uſe and exerciſe martial Diſcipline, and the Law Martial in ſuch caſes as Occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require, and may legally be done, and to take and ſurpriſe all and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, with their Ships, Armour, Ammunition and other Goods, as ſhall in hoſtile Manner invade, or attempt the defeating, or Deſtruction of the ſaid Towns or Factories, or the Hurt of any of our Subjects inhabiting there, or within the Limits aforeſaid, or any of his or their Servants, or Perſons employed by them, and upon juſt Cauſe to invade and deſtroy the Enemies of the ſame.

The Preſidents and Councils of Madras, Bombay and Fort William; and alſo the Court of Directors of the Company may make By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, for the Government of the ſeveral Corporations and Courts, and impoſe Penalties on Offenders.

And whereas it may be neceſſary that certain By-Laws and Ordinances ſhould hereafter be made, for the better Government and Regulation of the ſeveral Corporations and Courts hereby erected; and it is reaſonable that the Power of making ſuch By-Laws and Ordinances ſhould be ſubject to the Direction and Controul of the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, we do hereby, of our more abundant Grace, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid United Company and their Succeſſors, and do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will, ordain and direct, that it ſhall and may be lawful to, and for the reſpective Governors, or Preſidents and Councils, of the ſeveral Towns and Factories of Madras-Patnam, Bombay, and Fort William in Bengal, for the time being reſpectively (whereof the Governor, or Preſident,

Preſident, or in his Abſence the Senior of the Council, then reſiding in each reſpective Factory, to be one) and alſo for the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, for the time being, or the major Part of them; at any Meeting of ſuch Court of Directors to be held, upon reaſonable Notice to be given thereof, from time to time, to make, conſtitute and ordain, By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, for the good Government and Regulation of the ſeveral Corporations and Courts hereby erected, and of the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns, Places and Factories, aforeſaid, reſpectively, and to impoſe reaſonable Pains and Penalties upon all Perſons offending againſt the ſame, or any of them. Provided that all ſuch By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, and all Pains and Penalties thereby to be impoſed, be agreeable to Reaſon, and not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm. Provided alſo, that no ſuch By-Law, Rule or Ordinance, made by the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of either of the ſaid Towns or Factories, ſhall be put in execution, or have any Force or Effect whatſoever, until the ſame ſhall have been approved and confirmed, by order in Writing of the ſaid Court of Directors, or the major Part of them.

But thoſe of the Preſidents and Councils to have no Force, till confirmed by the Court of Directors.

And we, of our eſpecial Grace, certain Knowlege, and meer Motion, have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant unto the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and their Succeſſors for ever, all ſuch Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, Sums of Money whatſoever, as have already been, or ſhall hereafter be ordered, charged, adjudged, ſet or impoſed, upon any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, in or by the ſaid reſpective Courts, or by the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, or Gaol Delivery, or any of them, or otherwiſe howſoever, by Virtue or in Purſuance of the Powers, Grants, Privileges or Authorities, in the ſaid former Letters Patent, or in theſe Preſents, mentioned or contained upon any Perſon or Perſons for, or by reaſon of any Contempts, Miſdemeanors, or Offences whatſoever, to have, hold, receive, levy, ſue for, recover and enjoy, the ſame to the ſaid United Company, and their Succeſſors for ever, in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as we, our Heirs or Succeſſors, could, or might have had, held, received, levied, ſued for, recovered and enjoyed, the ſame if theſe Preſents had not been made, without any Account, or any other Matter or Thing, to be rendered, or paid for the ſame unto us, our Heirs, or Succeſſors.

The King grants to the Company all Fines, &c. impoſed by the Courts or Juſtices, &c.

And

With Power to ſue for, and recover the ſame.

And we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and their Succeſſors, full Power and Authority to ſue for, recover and levy, all and every the ſaid Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, by any Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought in any of our ſaid Mayor's Courts reſpectively, or by ſuch other Suits, Actions, Ways, Means and Proceedings, as may be lawfully had, and proſecuted in our ſaid reſpective Courts in their corporate Names, or by any other lawful Ways or Means, either in the Name of us, our Heirs, or Succeſſors, or of the ſaid United Company of Merchants, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, or their Succeſſors, and to collect, take, ſeize and levy, the ſaid Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, in and by theſe Preſents granted, or mentioned to be granted, from time to time, by the proper Officers and Miniſters of the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and their Succeſſors, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of them, and their Succeſſors, without any Writ, Warrant, or other Proceſs out of the Exchequer of us, our Heirs or Succeſſors, or any other Court or Courts of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors whatſoever, and whereſoever to be had and obtained in that Behalf, any Uſage or Cuſtom to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And to pay the Amount to the Company.

And we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, direct, authoriſe and command, the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Governor, or Preſident and Council, of the reſpective Places before mentioned, the ſaid reſpective Courts of Record, Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery now and for the time being, and all other our Officers and Miniſters, and others therein concerned reſpectively, by Virtue of theſe our Letters Patent, to cauſe to be paid over to the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and their Succeſſors, from time to time, all ſuch Fines, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, Penalties, and Sums of Money, as ſhall be ſet or impoſed upon any Perſon or Perſons as aforeſaid, and ſhall be paid or ſatisfied by ſuch Perſon or Perſons, or recovered and levied by any of the Ways and Means before mentioned: And we do by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, declare and grant, that ſuch Payments ſo to be made ſhall be as full and ſufficient a Diſcharge, to all Intents and Purpoſes, to the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, the ſaid Governor, or Preſident and Council, of each of the ſaid Places, the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, and the ſaid Commiſ-

ſioners

ſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and the ſaid reſpective Officers and Miniſters, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, as if ſuch Payment had been made to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, at the Receipt of our or their Exchequer.

The Mayor's Court empowered to grant Probates of Wills, and Letters of Adminiſtration.

And whereas it frequently happens, that the Effects and Eſtates of Perſons dying in the Eaſt-Indies, or Parts aforeſaid, are waſted and embezzled, and their Debts contracted there remain unpaid, for want of a proper Authority veſted in ſome Perſon or Perſons reſiding in the Eaſt-Indies, or Parts aforeſaid, to take care of the ſame; for the preventing of which Miſchief, we do hereby for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors, and do by theſe Preſents ordain, eſtabliſh and appoint, that where any Perſon ſhall die within the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, or Fort St. George, or the Limits thereof, or any of the Factories ſubordinate to Fort St. George aforeſaid, the ſaid Town of Bombay, in the Iſland of Bombay, or the Limits thereof, or the Factories ſubordinate thereto, or the ſaid Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, or the Limits or Diſtricts of the ſame, or the Factories ſubordinate thereto; and ſhall by his Will appoint any Perſon or Perſons reſiding within the Towns, or the Limits thereof, or the Factories aforeſaid, to be his Executor or Executors; that in ſuch caſe the Mayor's Court, within the Diſtrict or Juriſdiction whereof ſuch Perſon ſhall happen to die, upon Proof made of the due Execution of the ſaid Will, ſhall; and they are hereby authoriſed to grant Probate of the ſaid Will, under the Seal of the ſaid Court (which we authoriſe them to uſe for this and other neceſſary Purpoſes) whereby the Perſon or Perſons, ſo named Executor or Executors, ſhall have full Power and ample Authority to act as Executor or Executors, as touching the Debts and Eſtate of his, her, or their Teſtator, within the Limits of Trade granted to the ſaid Company; and where any Perſon ſhall die within any of the ſaid Towns, or Factories, or the Limits thereof, Inteſtate, or not having appointed ſome Perſon or Perſons to be his Executor or Executors, reſiding within the ſaid Towns, or Factories, or the Limits thereof; that in either of theſe caſes the ſaid Mayor's Court (within the Juriſdiction whereof ſuch Perſon ſhall happen to die) ſhall, and the ſame is hereby empowered grant Letters of Adminiſtration, or Letters of Adminiſtration with an authentic Copy of the Will annext, determinable upon any Executor named in ſuch Will, appearing in the ſaid Court, and praying Probate thereof, as touching the Debts and Eſtate of ſuch Perſon dying In-

teſtate, or not naming ſuch Executor as aforeſaid, that ſhall be, or ariſe within the Limits of Trade granted to the ſaid Company, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons then reſiding within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Court, as ſhall be next of Kin to the Perſon ſo dying; and in caſe no ſuch Perſon ſhall be then reſiding within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Court, then to the principal Creditor of the Perſon ſo dying; and for want of any Creditor appearing, then to ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be thought proper by the ſaid Court, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons to whom Adminiſtration ſhall be granted, firſt giving Security by Bond, with two or more able Sureties (reſpect being had to the Value of the Eſtate) to the Mayor of the ſaid Town, or Factory, with Condition in Manner and Form following, mutatis mutandis (to wit) The Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, that if the above-bounden A. B. Adminiſtrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits, of C. D. deceaſed, do make, or cauſe to be made, a true and perfect Inventory of all and ſingular the Goods, Chattels and Credits, of the ſaid deceaſed, which have or ſhall come to the Hands, Poſſeſſion, or Knowledge of him the ſaid A. B. or to the Hands or Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon or Perſons for him; and the ſame ſo made do exhibit, or cauſe to be exhibited, into the Mayor's Court of at or before the Day of next enſuing, and the ſame Goods, Chattels and Credits, and all other the Goods, Chattels and Credits, of the ſaid deceaſed, at the time of his Death, or which at any time after ſhall come to the Hands or Poſſeſſion of the ſaid A. B. or into the Hands and Poſſeſſion of any other Perſon or Perſons for him, do well and truly adminiſter according to Law: And further do make, or cauſe to be made, a true and juſt Account of his ſaid Adminiſtration, at or before the Day of and all the Reſt and Reſidue of the ſaid Goods, Chattels and Credits, which ſhall be found remaining upon the ſaid Adminiſtrator's Account, the ſame being firſt examined and allowed of by the Judges, for the time being, of the ſaid Court, ſhall deliver, and pay unto ſuch Perſon or Perſons reſpectively, as ſhall be lawfully intitled to ſuch Reſidue; then this Obligation to be void, and of none Effect, or elſe to remain in full Force and Virtue. And it is our Will and Pleaſure, that ſuch Perſon or Perſons, to whom Adminiſtration ſhall be ſo granted, ſhall and may act in all Reſpects as Adminiſtrator or Adminiſtrators, touching the Debts, Effects and Eſtate, of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, to whom he or ſhe ſhall take out Adminiſtration as aforeſaid, which ſhall be or ariſe within the ſaid Limits of Trade.

The Adminiſtrator's Bond.

Every Mayor and Alderman, before he enters upon his Office, to take an Oath duly to execute the Office of one of the Judges of the ſaid Court.

And we do further will and direct, by theſe Preſents, that each Perſon who is nominated, appointed, or elected to be Mayor, or one of the Aldermen of any of the ſaid Towns of Madras-Patnam, at Fort St. George, or of Bombay, or Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, ſhall, before he enters upon the Execution of his ſaid Office, take an Oath, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, before the Governor, or Preſident, or in his Abſence before any two of the Council of ſuch Town or Factory, whereof ſuch Perſon is or ſhall be appointed, or elected Mayor or Alderman (whom we hereby authoriſe and empower to adminiſter ſuch Oath) that he will, to the beſt of his Skill, duly and juſtly execute the Office of one of the Judges of the ſaid Court, and impartially adminiſter Juſtice in every Cauſe, Matter or Thing, that ſhall come before him.

No Perſon to be capable of any of the Offices before mentioned, till he hath taken the Oath of Allegiance.

Provided always, that no Perſon or Perſons ſhall be capable of any of the Offices herein before mentioned, until he or they ſhall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to us, our Heirs and Succeſſors; which Oath we do hereby empower the ſaid reſpective Governors, or Preſidents, or in their Abſence the two Senior of the Council, then reſiding within the ſaid reſpective Towns or Factories, to adminiſter.

If the Company remove the Seat of their Preſidency, from any of the ſaid principal Settlements to any ſubordinate Place, the like Juriſdictions, &c. to be continued at ſuch new Seat of the Preſidency, and its Dependencies, as are before granted in reſpect to ſuch principal Settlement.

Provided always, and we do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, will and declare, that if the ſaid United Company ſhall at any time hereafter, for the Convenience of their Trade or otherwiſe, think fit to remove the Seat of their Preſidency from their principal Settlements of Fort St. George, and the ſaid Town of Madras-Patnam, or Bombay, in the Iſland of Bombay, or Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, to any other Place ſubordinate to the ſaid principal Settlements reſpectively, and ſhall declare the ſame to be the Seat of their Preſidency, or principal Settlement, in the Place or Stead of ſuch other principal Settlement; then, and in every ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid United Company to hold, uſe, exerciſe and enjoy, a Mayor's Court and Court of Requeſt; and the ſaid Company's Governor, or Preſident and Council, ſhall continue to be our Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, at ſuch other Place; and the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, and Commiſſioners of the ſaid Court of Requeſt, ſhall be choſen out of the Inhabitants of ſuch other Place, as they are hereby directed to be choſen out of the Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Places, or principal Settlements; and they, and every of them, ſhall continue, uſe, exerciſe and enjoy, all and every the like Juriſdictions, Privileges, Powers and Authorities, whatſoever, at ſuch other Places, and

and the Places, Diſtricts and Factories, which ſhall be ſubordinate and dependant thereon reſpectively, as are herein before granted unto them in the aforeſaid principal Settlements: And in ſuch caſes, all and every ſuch Court ſhall bear the Name or Stile of the Place, which ſhall be ſo appointed the Seat of the ſaid Company's Preſidency, or their principal Settlement, inſtead of ſuch of the ſaid principal Settlements now being, from which the Seat of the ſaid Company's Preſidency ſhall be ſo removed as aforeſaid.

If the Company ſhould for a time loſe the Poſſeſſion of any principal Settlement, whereby the Election of Officers ſhould be ſuſpended, and ſuch Settlement ſhould afterwards be reſtored to the Company, the ſame not to be conſtrued a Diſſolution of any ſuch Corporation; and the Court of Directors may nominate Officers to continue till ſuch time as others are hereby appointed to be choſen.

And our further Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby for *ourſelves, our Heirs and Succeſſors, declare and ordain, that if by* any Accident whatſoever the ſaid United Company ſhall at any time hereafter, by any Ways or Means whatſoever, loſe for a time the Poſſeſſion of any of their aforeſaid principal Settlements, or any other Settlement or Settlements which they may hereafter make or declare to be a principal Settlement or principal Settlements, whereby the Proceedings of the ſaid reſpective Courts hereby created, or the Election of the Officers hereby directed to be elected and choſen, may be ſuſpended or delayed, and the Poſſeſſion of ſuch principal Settlement, or Settlements, or other Place, ſhall afterwards be reſtored to the ſaid Company; in every ſuch caſe, and as often as the ſame ſhall happen, the ſame ſhall not be deemed or conſtrued to be a Diſſolution of any ſuch Corporation or Court: And it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, or the major Part of them, at ſuch time after ſuch Place or Places ſhall be reſtored, as ſhall be moſt convenient for them to nominate and appoint all ſuch Officers, as by theſe Preſents are appointed to continue in their reſpective Offices, until ſuch time as others are by theſe Preſents appointed to be choſen; and that the Perſons ſo to be appointed and choſen ſhall at ſuch reſpective Places have, uſe, hold, exerciſe and enjoy, all and every the ſame Juriſdictions, Powers and Authorities, whatſoever, as might have been exerciſed and enjoyed at ſuch Place and Places, if the ſaid United Company had never loſt the Poſſeſſion thereof.

Reſervation of Power, upon Application of the Court of Directors, to revoke or alter theſe Preſents, and to grant new or other Powers.

Provided always, and we do hereby reſerve unto ourſelves, our Heirs and Succeſſors, full Power and Authority, upon any Application to us for that Purpoſe, made by the Court of Directors of the ſaid United Company, or the major Part of them, to revoke, vary, alter, annul and make void, theſe Preſents, and every Matter, Clauſe and Thing, therein contained; and to make and grant unto the ſaid Company and their Succeſſors ſuch new, further, or other Powers and

and Authorities, as we, our Heirs, or Succeſſors, ſhall in that Behalf think fit.

And we do for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant and declare, that theſe our Letters Patent, or the Inrollment thereof, ſhall be in and by all Things valid and effectual in the Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſame, and ſhall be taken, conſtrued and adjudged, in the moſt favourable and beneficial Senſe, for the beſt Advantage of the ſaid Company, as well in our Courts of Record as elſewhere, notwithſtanding any non Recital, Miſrecital, Defect, Incertainty, or Imperfection, in theſe our Letters Patent. In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the 8th Day of January, in the Twenty-ſixth Year of our Reign.

The Letters Patent, or the Inrollment thereof, to be effectual, notwithſtanding any Miſrecital, &c.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

Cocks.

Charter of the 19th of September, 1757,

Being the 31ſt of GEORGE the Second;

Granting to the Company a Moiety of the Plunder and Booty, taken from the Nabob of Bengal.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting. Whereas Application has been made to us, on Behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, repreſenting that they have been obliged to commence Hoſtilities in the Eaſt-Indies, againſt the Nabob of Bengal, for the Recovery of the Town and Settlement of Calcutta, taken from the ſaid Company by the Forces of the ſaid Nabob, without any juſt or lawful Pretence, contrary to good Faith and Amity, and of the Goods and valuable Commodities belonging to the ſaid Company, and to many Perſons trading or

 reſiding

reſiding within the Limits of the ſaid Settlement; and that the Officers and Agents of the ſaid Company, at Fort St. George, have concerted a Plan of Operations with Vice Admiral Watſon and others, the Commanders of our Fleet employed in thoſe Parts, for regaining the ſaid Town and Settlement, and the ſaid Goods and valuable Commodities, and obtaining adequate Satisfaction for their Loſſes; and that it has been agreed between the Officers of the ſaid Company on the one Part, and our ſaid Vice Admiral and Commanders on Board our ſaid Fleet, on the other Part, aſſembled in a Council of War, that one Moiety of all Plunder and Booty, which ſhall be taken from the Moors, be ſet apart for the Uſe of the Captors, and that the other Moiety thereof ſhall be depoſited till our royal Pleaſure be known. And whereas the ſaid Company have humbly beſought us, in Compenſation for the great Damage which they have ſuſtained, and of their great Expences in fitting out and preparing an Expedition for the Purpoſes before recited, that we would be graciouſly pleaſed to grant to the ſaid Company, and their Succeſſors, all that one Moiety, or Part of the Plunder and Booty, agreed to be depoſited as aforeſaid; we being willing and deſirous, in Conſideration of the Premiſes, to condeſcend to their Requeſt: Know ye therefore, that we, of our eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant unto the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, and their Succeſſors, all that one Moiety of all the Booty or Plunder, Ships, Veſſels, Goods, Merchandizes, Treaſure and other Things, whatſoever; which, in Purſuance of the ſaid Plan of Operations, concerted as aforeſaid, have been, or ſhall be taken, or ſeized from the ſaid Nabob of Bengal, or any of the Forces employed by him, or on his Behalf, or from any of his Subjects, Allies, or Adherents. Excepting nevertheleſs, and always reſerving out of this our Grant, all ſuch Ships, Veſſels, Goods, Merchandizes, Treaſure and other Things, whatſoever, which have been forcibly taken or detained by the Enemy from any our Subjects, or others trading or reſiding within the Limits of the ſaid Town and Settlement of Calcutta, or in any Manner under our Protection; and which have been, or ſhall be retaken, in Conſequence of the Plan of Operations, and of the ſaid Expedition, it being agreeable to Juſtice and Equity, and to our royal Purpoſe, that the ſame ſhould be reſtored to the original Owners thereof reſpectively (as far as may be) on Payment of reaſonable Salvage, to have and to hold the ſaid one Moiety of all the Premiſes herein before granted (except as is herein before excepted) unto the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies,

Indies, and their Succeſſors, to their own proper Uſe and Behoof. In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the 19th Day of September, in the Thirty-firſt Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

Cocks.

Charter of the 14th of January, 1758,

Being the 31ſt of GEORGE the Second;

Granting to the Company Booty and Plunder, taken in the Eaſt-Indies.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting. Whereas by Virtue of ſeveral Charters or Letters Patent, heretofore granted by divers of our royal Predeceſſors to different Companies of Merchants of London and of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, which have formerly been incorporated, ſuch former Companies have had Power to ſend Ships of War to their Settlements in the Eaſt-Indies, to raiſe and keep a military Force, and to make Peace or War with any Princes or People, not Chriſtians, in any Places of their Trade; and alſo to right and recompence themſelves upon the Goods, Eſtate, or People of thoſe Parts, by whom they ſhould ſuſtain any Injury, Loſs, or Damage, or upon any other People that ſhould any way interrupt, wrong, or injure them in their Trade, within the Limits of their Charters. And whereas by Virtue of a Charter, or Letters Patent, granted by our royal Predeceſſor King William III. of glorious Memory, bearing Date at Weſtminſter the 5th Day of September, in the Tenth Year of his Reign; and by Virtue of our royal Charter, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, bearing Date at Weſtminſter the 8th Day of January, in the Twenty-ſixth Year

Year of our Reign, the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, have Power to raiſe and maintain ſuch a Body of ſtanding Forces, at their ſeveral Settlements in the Eaſt-Indies, and ſuch a Number of Seamen and Ships of Defence, as ſhall be neceſſary for the Safeguard and Defence of the ſame; and to take and ſurpriſe all and every Perſon and Perſons, with their Ships, Armour, and Ammunition, and other Goods, as ſhall in an hoſtile Manner invade, or attempt the defeating or Deſtruction of the ſaid United Company's Settlements, or our Subjects inhabiting therein, and, upon juſt Cauſe, to invade and deſtroy the Enemies of the ſame. And whereas many Troubles have of late Years ariſen in the Eaſt-Indies, and the ſaid United Company have been obliged, at very great Expence, to carry on War in thoſe Parts againſt the French, and likewiſe againſt the Nabob of Bengal, and other Princes or Governments in India, and ſome of the Territories and Poſſeſſions, Goods, Merchandizes, Treaſure, and other Things belonging to the ſaid United Company in India, having been taken from them by the ſaid Nabob of Bengal, have been ſince retaken by the Ships of War and Forces maintained, raiſed and paid, by the ſaid United Company, in Conjunction with ſome of our royal Ships of War and Forces, which we have been graciouſly pleaſed to ſend to the Eaſt-Indies, for the Defence and Aſſiſtance of the ſaid United Company, againſt their Enemies, and other Territories, or Diſtricts, Goods, Merchandizes and Effects, have been conquered, and taken from ſome of the ſaid Princes, or Governments in India, at Variance with the ſaid United Company, by the Ships and Forces of the ſaid United Company alone. And whereas it is expedient for the ſaid United Company, in order to enable them to ſupport the great Burthen and Expence of the War they are now engaged in, and of ſuch Wars as they may hereafter have with any of their or of our Enemies in India; and the better to enable them from time to time to make Peace, or Terms advantageous to their Trade, that we ſhould make them ſuch Grant, and give them ſuch Powers, as herein after are contained. Now know ye, that we well weighing how highly it imports the Honour and Welfare of this our Realm, and our good Subjects thereof, that all fitting Aſſiſtance and Encouragement ſhould be given to the ſaid United Company; and in Performance of diverſe Covenants between our royal Predeceſſors and the ſaid Company, for granting to them all ſuch further reaſonable Powers and Privileges as may be adviſeable, for the better Support and Improvement of their Trade, have, of our eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, given and granted; and by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do

give

give and grant unto the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns, all ſuch Booty or Plunder, Ships, Veſſels, Goods, Merchandizes, Treaſure, and other Things whatſoever, which, ſince our royal Letters Patent of the 19th Day of September laſt paſt, have been, or ſhall be taken, or ſeized from any of the Enemies of the ſaid Company, or any of our Enemies in the Eaſt-Indies, by any Ships or Forces of the ſaid Company, employed by them or on their Behalf, within any Places or Limits of their Trade, preſcribed to them by any of the Charters granted by us, or any of our royal Predeceſſors. Provided always, that the ſaid Plunder, or Booty as aforeſaid, be taken or ſeized during Wars or Hoſtilities, begun and carried on in order to right and recompence the ſaid Company, upon the Goods, Eſtate, or People of thoſe Parts, from whom they ſhall ſuſtain, or ſhall have juſt and well grounded Cauſe to fear, any Injury, Loſs, or Damage, or upon any their People, who ſhall interrupt, wrong, or injure them in their ſaid Trade, within the Limits of their ſaid Charters, or who ſhall in an hoſtile Manner invade, or attempt to weaken or deſtroy the Settlements of the ſaid Company, or to injure our Subjects, or others trading or reſiding within the ſaid Settlements, or in any Manner under our Protection within the ſaid Places or Limits. And further; provided always, that the Booty, or Plunder as aforeſaid, be taken in Wars, Hoſtilities, or Expeditions, begun, carried on, and compleated by the Forces raiſed and paid by the ſaid Company alone, or by the Ships employed at their ſole Expence, ſaving our Prerogative Royal to diſtribute the ſaid Plunder or Booty in ſuch Manner and Proportions as we ſhall think fit in all Caſes, where any of the Forces, by Land or Sea, of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall be appointed and commanded to act in Conjunction with the Ships or Forces of the ſaid Company. And excepting always out of this our Grant, all ſuch Ships, Veſſels, Goods, Merchandizes, Treaſure, and other Things whatſoever, which have been, or ſhall be forcibly taken or detained by the Enemy from any of our Subjects, or others trading or reſiding within the Places or Limits aforeſaid, under our Protection; and which have been, or ſhall be retaken, in Conſequence of any Wars, Hoſtilities, or Expeditions as aforeſaid, it being agreeable to Juſtice and Equity, and to our royal Purpoſe, that the ſame ſhall be reſtored to the original Owners reſpectively, as far as may be, on Payment of reaſonable Salvage. And further we have, of our like eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, given and granted. And by theſe Preſents, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, do give and grant unto the ſaid United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns,

that they, the ſaid United Company, their Succeſſors and Aſſigns, ſhall and may, by any Treaty or Treaties of Peace made or to be made between them, or any of their Officers, Servants, or Agents, employed on their Behalf, and any of the Indian Princes or Governments, cede, reſtore, or diſpoſe of any Fortreſſes, Diſtricts or Territories, acquired by Conqueſt from any of the ſaid Indian Princes or Governments, during the late Troubles between the ſaid Company and the Nabob of Bengal, or which ſhall be acquired by Conqueſt in time coming. Provided always, that the ſaid Company ſhall not have any Power or Authority whatſoever to cede, reſtore, or diſpoſe of any Settlements, Fortreſſes, Diſtricts or Territories, conquered from the Subjects of any European Power, without the eſpecial Licence and Approbation of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors. And we do, for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant and declare, that theſe our Letters Patent, or the Inrollment thereof, ſhall be in and by all Things valid and effectual in the Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſame; and ſhall be taken, conſtrued and adjudged, in the moſt favourable Senſe, for the beſt Advantage of the ſaid Company, as well in our Courts of Record as elſewhere, notwithſtanding any Non Recital, Miſrecital, Defect, Incertainty or Imperfection, in theſe our Letters Patent. In Witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patent. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the 14th Day of January, in the Thirty-firſt Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

Cocks.

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